THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JULY 1808:

With a Map of SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from June 26. to July 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
June		M.	N.	In. Pts	
26	30.	52	62	—	Cloudy
27	30.1	52	67	—	Clear
28	30.2	52	72	—	Ditto
29	30.3	52	71	—	Ditto
30	30.25	55	71	—	Ditto
July 1	30.2	55	73	—	Ditto
2	30.15	56	67	—	Ditto
3	30.1	57	73	—	Ditto
4	30.	50	65	—	Ditto
5	30.02	50	67	—	Ditto
6	30.02	55	70	—	Ditto
7	30.	60	65	0.01	Showers
8	30.	59	69	—	Clear
9	30.02	53	68	—	Ditto
10	30.03	56	71	—	Ditto
11	30.	63	72	—	Ditto
12	30.1	60	78	—	Ditto
13	29.98	62	82	—	Ditto
14	30.1	60	80	—	Ditto
15	30.11	58	73	—	Ditto
16	30.05	58	64	0.1	Rain
17	30.	58	77	—	Clear
18	30.1	59	77	—	Ditto
19	29.9	58	67	0.02	Showers
20	29.8	59	70	0.5	Rain
21	29.75	55	71	0.01	Showers
22	29.8	52	70	—	Clear
23	29.9	59	74	0.01	Showers
24	29.95	55	60	1.55	Rain
25	29.84	58	71	0.25	Rain
				—	
				Quantity of Rain,	2.45

High Water at LEITH For AUGUST 1808.

	Morn.		Even.	
Days.	H.	M.	H.	M.
M. 1	9	36	10	5
Tu. 2	10	24	11	3
W. 3	11	82	—	—
Th. 4	0	1	0	28
Fr. 5	0	55	1	21
Sa. 6	1	48	2	12
Su. 7	2	37	3	0
M. 8	3	24	3	46
Tu. 9	4	9	4	31
W. 10	4	53	5	14
Th. 11	5	36	5	58
Fr. 12	6	20	6	42
Sa. 13	7	5	7	28
Su. 14	7	51	8	14
M. 15	8	38	9	2
Tu. 16	9	27	9	52
W. 17	10	18	10	43
Th. 18	11	9	11	35
Fr. 19	—	—	0	1
Sa. 20	0	27	0	54
Su. 21	1	20	1	46
M. 22	2	12	2	38
Tu. 23	3	4	3	30
W. 24	3	56	4	23
Th. 25	4	50	5	17
Fr. 26	5	44	6	12
Sa. 27	6	40	7	9
Su. 28	7	37	8	6
M. 29	8	35	9	4
Tu. 30	9	32	10	0
W. 31	10	27	10	55

MOON's PHASES
For AUGUST 1808.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	6.	9.	53.	morn.
Last Quart.	14.	8.	29.	morn.
New Moon,	21.	9.	58.	even.
First Quart.	28.	3.	28.	even.

August 1. Lammas Day.
7. Princess Amelia born, 1783.
12. Prince of Wales born, 1762.
17. Duke of York born, 1763.
21. Duke of Clarence born, 1765.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JULY 1808.

Sketch of the Military Geography of SPAIN.

AS SPAIN and PORTUGAL at present are, and seem destined for some time to be, the theatre of the most interesting events which can occupy the attention of the civilized world, we have, instead of our usual plate, given a map of those countries, by which our readers may be enabled to follow the steps of the armies which are now engaged in this eventful contest. We have delineated as aucurately as possible, chiefly from the itinerary given by Dr Playfair, the direction of the principal roads by which these kingdoms are intersected.

While every eye is turned towards the Spanish patriots; while every heart glows at their name, no subject can be so interesting as that which tends to throw light on the probable success of this gallant nation in their glorious warfare. Considering Spain in a military point of view, the most important circumstances appear to be,—1. The face of the country.—2. The number of inhabitants.—3. The number and strength of its fortifications. We shall endeavour, therefore, to give a concise view of these from the best authorities*.

Next to the numbers and enthusiasm of the people, the aspect of the country is certainly one of the most promising circumstances. Spain is completely a country of mountains. Most of her provinces are filled and encircled by them.

The first and greatest chain is that of the Pyrenees, which reaches, without interruption, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, dividing France from Spain. These afford only five passes, and those narrow and difficult. The first is from St Jean de Luz, on the French side, to St Sebastian, in the province of Biscay, on the Spanish; it is the nearest from Bayonne, and conducts most directly to Madrid. The second, farther to the east, leads to Pampeluna, in Navarre. The third, which is the grand road, passes to Roncevaux, also in Navarre. The fourth, from the province of Comminge, in France, enters into the kingdom of Arragon; and the last, being the nearest to the Mediterranean, passes through Languedoc and Roussillon into Catalonia.

From the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, immense chains take their rise, which traverse the kingdom in two directions. The first, beginning at Rouncevaux, in Navarre, passes thro' Biscay, the Asturias, and Gallicia, almost entirely covering the whole of these provinces, and joins the Atlan-

tic,

* Playfair's Geography. Encyclopedie Methodique, Art. Geographie Moderne. Busching.

tic, near Cape Ortegal. The highest elevation of these mountains is at the source of the Ebro, on the confines of the provinces of Biscay and Asturias At Pancorvo, near the source of this river, there is a pass of a mile in length, and only 50 paces wide. From this quarter, another chain extends under different names, along the whole course of the Ebro, till it falls into the Mediterranean.

The second great chain of mountains begins with a group, called Mount Cayo, on the borders of Arragon. It then extends S. S. E. to Molina d'Aragon, and south to Cape Gates, dividing Arragon and Murcia from New Castile and Andalusia. It proceeds along the frontier of the province of Granada, where it receives the name of the Sierra Nevada, from the perpetual snows with which it is covered; and thence along the whole coast of the Mediterranean, till it terminates with the rock of Gibraltar.—From this chain, the Sierra Morena breaks off at the north border of Andalusia, which province it completely encircles. It communicates with the Castiles only by a single narrow pass.

But not only is the kingdom girt round with these two great chains; the centre is no less rugged. The two Castiles are described as completely "bristling with mountains *." The mountains of Toledo, the Sierras of Cogolio, Bolbanera, &c. traverse them in all directions.

We shall now take a brief survey of the different provinces, considering them chiefly in the two important circumstances of men and fortifications.

1. *Asturias*, in length, 80-100 miles, and 50-65 in breadth. This principality is celebrated in Spanish history, as having formed the last refuge of national independence, when all the rest of the country was overrun by the Moors. For this, it was indebted, partly to the bravery of its inhabitants, and partly to the frightful mountains with which it is covered. Its inhabitants are more distinguished by their bravery than their numbers, the province containing only 150,000 inhabitants. Oviedo, the capital, is reckoned to contain 7000. It is defended by a castle. Gijon is a small walled maritime town, but with an insecure harbour. St Andero, a sea port, with an excellent and well-fortified harbour, contains 4000 inhabitants.

2. *Biscay*, equally mountainous, extends 45 miles along the coast, and 10-25 miles from north to south. It has 200,000 inhabitants, who are reckoned the bravest in Spain. Bilboa, the capital, a trading town, contains 800 houses. St Sebastian is fortified, as well as its harbour, and has 8000 inhabitants. It has a distant view of the Pyrenean mountains. Fontarabia is a neat and well-fortified town. Small walled towns are also Castro de Urdiales, and Vermejo.

3. *Gallicia*, on the western extremity of Spain, is also very strong by nature. It is 30-35 miles in breadth, 40-45 in length, and contains 240,000 families. Compostella, the capital, has 10,000 inhabitants. Ferrol, Corunna and Vigo, are good and well-fortified sea ports.

4. *Leon* is 200 miles in length, 90 in breadth, and contains 1,200,000 inhabitants. The capital, of the same name, is an old town, with only 6000 inhabitants. Other towns, are Benavente, Astorga, Salamanca, Ledesma, and Cividad Rodrigo. The two last are fortified.

5. *Estremadura* is 140 miles in length, 90-140 in breadth, and contains 450,000 inhabitants. Badajoz, the capital, is a small fortified town, containing 8000 inhabitants. This province, being situated on the frontiers of Portugal, has a number of fortified places, as Placentia, Alcantara, Albuquerque, Truxillo, Xeres. Merida, the ancient capital, is an open town.

6. An-

* Hauteurs de Montagnes, *Encyc. Meth.*

6. *Andalusia* is 80-320 miles in length, 70-150 in breadth, containing 1,270,000 inhabitants. This is the finest and richest province in Spain. Seville, the capital, is the second city in the kingdom, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. It is said that 300,000 Moors were expelled from this city. Cordova contains 20,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are not now formidable, many of the walls being just as the Romans left them. Cordova, in the time of the Saracens, was a royal residence; the seat of arts, learning, and splendour, but retains few traces of its ancient grandeur. Other towns, are Cadiz, Xeres de la Frontera, Ecija, and Andeigar. This province is completely encircled by the mountains of Sierra Morena.

7. *Granada* is 75 miles in length, 8-35 in breadth, and contains 600,000 inhabitants. This kingdom possessed great splendour in the time of the Moors, under whom it was governed, first by viceroys from the Caliphs, and then by independent sovereigns. Granada, the capital, contains 50,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are demolished. Antequera and Malaga are also large towns.

8. *Murcia*, 100-150 miles from north to south, and 60-90 from east to west, contains 600,000 inhabitants. The capital contains 38,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle.—Carthagena is more noted from its extensive trade, and historical distinction. It is well fortified, and contains 23,000 inhabitants. Other towns, are Lorca, Villena, Chinchilla, and Almansa.

9. *Valencia*, 160-200 miles in length, and 20-65 in breadth, vies with Andalusia in populousness and fertility. It contains 716,000 inhabitants, and the capital, Valencia, has 80,000. This city was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost two years after. Since that time, its lofty walls and towers have been almost demolished Alicant, a celebrated maritime town, stands on a narrow neck of land running out into the sea. Its harbour is strongly fortified; and its castle was reckoned impregnable, till the English took it in 1706: it was retaken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of two years. Elche and Orihuela are also large towns.

10. *New Castile*, the principal province of Spain, is 60-80 leagues in length, 50-80 in breadth, and contains 1,200,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three districts, La Sierra, La Mancha, and Algaria. Madrid, the capital, reckoned to contain 130,000 people, is an open town. Toledo, anciently a town of great magnitude, is now vastly decayed, and its population reduced from 200,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. Aranjuez and Escurial are royal palaces.

11. *Old Castile*, a mountainous country, of a triangular form, 70-75 miles in length, 40-50 in breadth, but is thinly inhabited. The chief towns are Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia, none of which are of any very great magnitude.

12. *Navarre*. This little mountainous country contains 180,000 inhabitants. Pampeluna is a considerable, well fortified town, containing above 9000 people. Tudela is also a city of considerable magnitude.

13. *Arragon*, a kingdom of an oval form, extending 180 miles in length, 70-90 in breadth, contains 660,000 inhabitants. Saragossa, the only very large town, has 36,000 inhabitants.

14. *Catalonia*, a rocky and mountainous territory, contains 860,000 inhabitants. Barcelona, unhappily now in the possession of France, is a place of uncommon strength, particularly the fort of Montjuick, by which it is commanded. Both, however, were stormed by the Earl of Peterborough in the war of the succession. Lerida and Tortosa are also considerable towns.

The whole population of Spain is computed at about eleven millions; that

that of Portugal, at three; in all fourteen. At the lowest calculation, a tenth of this number could certainly, in an extreme exigence, be brought into the field, and would thus produce nearly a million and a half, certainly far superior to any number which France could bring against them.—The only doubt, we therefore conceive, which can exist with regard to their ultimate success, is whether such new levies could be at all able to face in the field those veteran armies which have conquered Europe. The result of such a contest has been various, and it cannot be denied, often unfavourable. The last war, however, has furnished repeated instances of the reverse. Of these, the greatest and most eventful, is that of the French levy-en-masse, at the beginning of the revolution; and the Spaniards seem to be placed very nearly in the same circumstances. Like them, they possess a regular army, from whom they may receive an example, and with whom they may amalgamate; while they have an additional advantage in the rugged and inaccessible nature of their country. The following reflexions, suggested to an intelligent Frenchman, by the event above alluded to, may be interesting at the present moment.

"Is it indeed true, that soldiers are valuable only in proportion as they are exercised? Is it true, that experience in the profession of arms, the habit of military manœuvres, and of the fatigues of a camp, necessarily secures to troops of the line the advantage over national troops? In this heroic occupation, where contempt of death is the first lesson to be learned, what are not the effects of *Enthusiasm*.—This passion, which cannot be defined, which has no bounds because it has no object, which intoxicates itself by its own reveries, which is exalted by the very confusion of its ideas, which fills the prospect of futurity with every chimera of a glowing fancy; this passion is a continual source of prodigies, and converts a whole army into *Curtii*, burning to sacrifice themselves for the cause they have embraced.—Animated by this irresistible sentiment, combatants dart upon the hostile ranks, rush into the waves, or upon flaming batteries, overturn all obstacles, disconcert all manœuvres, and annihilate all the combinations of experience.—That passive subordination, that prompt and passive obedience which cements an army, and makes one force of a thousand arms, is also produced by enthusiasm, much more entirely, more devotedly, than it could be by years of the most rigorous discipline.

Smith supports his opinion by the example of the three great revolutions, to which, before his time, the universe had been witness. Had he beheld the *fourth*, determined, like the three others, by force of arms, he would have admitted that, even against troops of the line, the most accustomed to war, and the best exercised, the impulse given by enthusiasm is always an infallible earnest of victory *."

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN *Natural History Society.*

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (July 16.), the President laid before the Society three communications from Col. George Montague, F. L. S. of Knowle-House, Devon. Two of these communications were read at this meeting. The first part of the first communication contained an interesting view of the natural habits and more striking external appearances of the Gannet, or Soland Goose, *Pelecanus Bassanus*. The second part of this communication contained an account of the internal structure of this bird

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* Notes to Garnier's edition of Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3d edition.

bird, particularly of the distribution of its air-cells, which the ingenious author shewed to be admirably adapted to its mode of life and continued residence on the water, even in the most turbulent sea, and during the most rigorous seasons. The second communication was the description and drawing of a new genus of *insect* which inhabits the cellular membrane of the gannet, and to which Col. Montague gives the name of *Cellularia Bassani*.—At the same meeting, Mr P. Neill laid before the Society a list of such Fishes, belonging to the four Linnean orders, Apodes, Jugulares, Thoracici, and Abdominales, as he had ascertained to be natives of the waters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, accompanied with remarks, and illustrated by specimens of some of the rarer species. Of the *Apodes*, he enumerated four species, belonging to three genera, viz. 2 to Muræna, the eel and conger; 1 Anarhichas, the wolf-fish; and 1 Ammodytes, the sand-launce. Of the *Jugulares*, he mentioned thirteen species, belonging to three genera: 1 Callionymus, the gemmeous dragonet, (for, from examining many specimens, Mr Neill is clearly of opinion, that the Sordid Dragonet of Mr Pennant and Dr Shaw, is not a distinct species, but merely the female of the gemmeous dragonet;) 9 Gadus, the haddock, ling, cod, dorse or *codling*, bib, whiting, coalfish or *podley*, green gadus, and weesel gadus of Dr Shaw; 2 Blennius, the spotted and viviparous blenny. Of the *Thoracici*, he stated twenty-two species, belonging to nine genera: 1 Gobius, the miller's-thumb; 2 Cottus, the pogge and fatherlasher; 2 Zeus, the doree and the opah, (a specimen of this last most resplendent fish, having been taken off Cramond, in the Frith of Forth, some years ago, and being still preserved in the museum of P. Walker, Esq.); 7 Pleuronectes, the holibut, plaise, fresh-water flounder, dab, smear-dab, brill, sole, and turbot; 2 Labrus, the wrasse and goldsinny; 1 Sparus, the toothed gilthead, (a rare fish, of which only two specimens have occurred in the Frith of Forth;) 2 Perca, the perch and the basse; 3 Gasterosteus, the banstickle, and the fifteen and ten spined sticklebacks; with 1 Trigla, the grey gurnard. Of the *Abdominales*, he had ascertained fourteen species, belonging to seven genera: 1 Cobitis, the loche; 4 salmo, the salmon, sea-trout, common trout, and smelt or *spirling*; 3 Esox, the pike, gar-pike, and the saury or *gandanook*, (which last, though rare in England, is not, he stated, uncommon at Edinburgh, but arrives in the Frith almost every autumn, in large shoals); 1 Atherina, the hepsetus; 3 Clupea, the herring, pilchard, and sprat or *garvey-herring*: Of the genus Cyprinus, of which no fewer than ten species inhabit the rivers and ponds of England, (including the carp, the tench, gudgeon, dace, roach, bream, &c.) only one insignificant species, the author remarked, is found near Edinburgh, viz. the common minow: Of the genus Scomber, the mackrel is got in the entrance of the Frith of Forth.—Mr Neill reserved the notice of the *Amphibia Nantes* of Linnæus, including the Ray-tribe and Shark, to a future meeting.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

July 1.—15. IF the past winter was remarkable for its duration and severity, the summer has made ample amends, not merely by its usual genial warmth, but by maintaining a steady high temperature, to which, in this northern and variable climate, we have not for many years been accustomed.

GREAT HEAT.—During the 13th, 14th, and 15th July, the heat at Edinburgh was excessive, the thermometer vary-

varying from 76° to 86° in the shade. In England, during the same period, it seems to have been still more intense, the public prints reporting the thermometer to have indicated from 84° to 92°, and even 98° or blood-heat, in the shade. London is said to have resembled an oven, the brick walls of the houses tending to accumulate and give greater effect to the heat: in the shady side of the street, the temperature, we are told, was 100°, or two degrees above blood-heat; in the sunny side, 147°, five degrees more than is requisite to melt bees-wax. From different counties of England, we have accounts of the fatal effects of these uncommon heats. Several labouring people have been cut off; some by the *coup de soleil*, having thoughtlessly exposed themselves to the sun's direct rays; others through lassitude and fatigue. Lambs, dogs, birds, were found lying dead in the fields, and on the high ways.—On the great north road, between 40 and 50 post horses are said to have fallen a sacrifice to exposure to this extreme heat; some dropping down dead in the harness, and others expiring soon after they had completed their journey. Among the less lamentable effects, it is mentioned, that the flats of butter sent to the London market, (a flat containing many pounds, carefully packed,) were, in many instances, found to be converted into oil, before they reached their place of destination. Nay, the honeycomb in the bee-hives, was, in some places, melted, (if we can give credit to the newspapers,) so that the honey was observed running out from the bottom of the hives. In Scotland, as already remarked, the heat was more moderate; and it has not been attended with any remarkable effects.

July 16.—Some fine showers fell this day, and quickly reduced the temperature.

—— 18.—A female Tope, Squalus Galeus, was brought into Newhaven, having been accidentally entangled in the skate-nets.

July 19.—CUVIER'S RAY. Among the numerous fishes of the skate tribe, brought to market by the trawl-net fishers, it was interesting to find the rare species described by La Cepede, and named by him, Raia Cuvieri, after Cuvier, the celebrated anatomical professor at Paris. Unfortunately the specimen was mutilated before I had an opportunity of seeing it, it being the second day after it had come to market: but sufficient characters remained to ascertain the species; particularly the oval dorsal fin, which was left entire, having, by its singularity, attracted the notice of the fish-dealers; the angular pectoral fins; the double lobes of the ventral fins; and the traces of the spots upon the back. Owing to the hotness of the weather, the fish was already so much altered as to be unfit for preserving, and I was obliged to content myself with saving the dorsal fin.

—— 20.—There fell a good deal more rain, accompanied with thunder.

—— 21.—Much distant thunder was this day heard. The thunder-cloud extended many miles over that district of country in which Falkirk and Linlithgow are situated. There, every thunder-bolt was distinctly seen, the forkings of the lightning being vivid, and well defined. One struck a house at Linlithgow, and did considerable damage.

—— 23.—The trawl-net fishers have begun to fulfil the expectations of success which we expressed in last month's Memoranda, having this day sent to market above a dozen of Soles, some of them of a *large* size. The large ones sold at 7s. a pair. Very few turbot, however, have yet been found. Large plaise or *Dutch plaise* are common.

—— 24.—27. A great deal more rain has fallen, and the heat has much abated.

Edinr. 27th July 1808.

N.

Po-

POPULATION *of the principal* CITIES *and* TOWNS *of* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

Concluded from p. 409.

CITIES and TOWNS. N.B. The mark * indicates the whole parish to be included.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many families occupied.	HOUSES. Uninhabited.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
LANARK *continued.*									
Govan,	748	1,430	38	3,277	3,424	400	1,311	4,987	6,701
Hamilton,	642	1,429	10	2,686	3,222	426	882	4,600	5,908
LINLITHGOW.									
Linlithgow,	457	714	32	1,680	1,914	1,320	1,722	552	3,591
Borrowstonness*,	330	650	26	1,210	1,580	180	256	2,354	2,790
NAIRN,—Nairn,	543	543	4	930	1,285	1,151	621	443	2,215
ORKNEY.									
Kirkwall,	417	601	—	1,078	1,543	396	565	1,860	2,621
Stromness,	441	540	3	915	1,308	825	535	863	2,223
SHETLAND.									
Lerwick,	229	302	—	693	1,013	62	106	1,538	1,706
PEEBLES.									
Peebles*,	397	510	14	963	1,125	151	336	1,601	2,088
PERTH.									
Perth,	1,353	3,872	49	6,723	8,155	128	3,535	11,215	14,878
Kenmore *,	673	704	8	1,524	1,822	537	232	2,557	3,316
Kilmarnock,	441	511	7	920	1,128	406	116	1,526	2,018
Callander *,	377	529	—	1,046	1,236	333	219	1,730	2,282
Blairgowrie *,	396	447	28	882	1,032	322	281	1,311	1,914
Crieff,	455	814	15	1,304	1,572	277	866	1,738	2,876
Cupar Angus *,	401	614	19	971	1,198	85	436	1,648	2,169
RENFREW.									
Paisley *,	2,474	6,926	5	14,413	16,766	770	11,486	18,923	31,179
Greenock,	1,029	4,050	9	8,196	9,262	70	4,189	13,199	17,458
Port Glasgow,	435	850	4	1,748	2,117	15	243	3,607	3,865
Renfrew *,	426	426	2	962	1,069	198	292	1,541	2,031
ROSS.									
Tain,	507	539	7	1,012	1,265	1,114	222	941	2,277
Dingwall,	278	318	10	619	799	356	121	941	1,418
ROXBURGH.									
Kelso,	524	1,017	3	1,949	2,277	125	620	3,451	4,196
Jedburgh,	648	857	28	1,770	2,064	244	482	3,008	3,834
Hawick *,	440	566	—	1,309	1,489	493	875	1,430	2,798
Melrose*,	470	565	19	1,258	1,367	392	372	1,861	2,625
SELKIRK.									
Selkirk,	396	527	8	971	1,127	393	314	1,391	2,098
STIRLING.									
Stirling,	614	1,319	6	2,311	2,945	26	514	4,716	5,256
Falkirk,	—	1,767	—	4,211	4,627	—	—	—	8,838
St Ninians,	1,324	1,583	40	3,217	3,632	2,510	2,689	1,650	6,849
SUTHERLAND.									
Dornoch,	559	561	3	1,067	1,355	366	106	1,890	2,362
WIGTON.									
Wigton,	274	282	13	684	791	363	160	952	1,475
Whithorn,	363	443	13	832	1,072	345	152	1,407	1,904

History and Description of the City of CARLISLE.

(Concluded from p. 408.)

IN the year 1761, new works were established: a company from Newcastle began the calico printing, which has been progressively carried forward ever since. This was followed by an extensive manufactory, carried on by the ingenious Bernard Barton; whose premature death deprived the public of the abilities of an able and enterprising tradesman.

Thus the erecting of one manufactory was followed by that of another, till at present there are four printfields, which employ about one thousand people, and pay above L.20,000 annually to the revenue. Besides these there are eight more manufactories, some of which are very extensive in all the branches, from the raw materials to the finishing of checks, calicos, muslins, and all kinds of fancy-work.—Here are also at present, four public breweries, which pay annually to the revenue upwards of L.6000; and a soapery, which pays a duty of about L.1500 a year: so that it is supposed Carlisle pays annually to the revenue, for exciseable articles manufactured there, licences, &c. above L.100,000.

Two banks were lately established here, and found of great service to trade.

The site of Carlisle is admirably fine; on a very gently rising ground, in the midst of an extensive and fertile plain, terminated on every side by distant lofty mountains, and surrounded with rivers, viz. the Eden on the north, Caldew on the west, and the Petteral on the east and south. The beautiful meadows and banks along the sides of the Eden and Caldew afford the pleasantest walks to the inhabitants of the city and its environs; who, unlike its turbulent, rough, and warlike occupiers in former ages, can enjoy in peace the rich and pleasing scenes which Nature has lavishly spread around them.

In literature, and the arts and sciences, this city makes rather a conspicuous figure than otherwise, having produced several men of letters of uncommon genius; some of whom have arrived at a degree of eminence. A spirit of industry appears to pervade the bulk of the inhabitants, by which many have placed themselves in easy, and a few in affluent circumstances.—And although they have on some occasions discovered much human weakness, by listening to the dictates of that demon, *Party*, yet we find that on any emergent occasion, when the cause of humanity demands their union, or national danger renders it necessary to call forth the strength and fidelity of the kingdom, the people of Carlisle have but one mind, and expressions of loyalty resound from every quarter.

REPORT *concerning* FORESTERIES, *&c. in* SCOTLAND, *Anno* 1680.

(From the Original.)

AT Edinburgh, the eight day of July, Sixteen hundred and eightie years, Anent the supplicatione presented to the Lords of Counsell and Sessione, by Alexander Robertson of Fascallie, shewing, that where the petitioner having obtaineat ane signature, superscrived by his Majesties royal hand, of his lands and barronie of Fascallie, containing an novodamus and errection of the outfield, woods, &c.; which the petitioner having presented to the Lords of Treasurie and Exchequer, to be past by them, after revising thereof; the same was taken up by the Marquis of Atholl, to see, and refused to be reproduced untill the Lords ordained him to do the same: and, after reproduction thereof, the petitioner having addressed himself by ane supplicatione to the

the said Lords of Exchequer, craving that the said signature might be past; the said Lords of Exchequer, by an act made by them thereanent, upon the eleventh day of February last by past, recommended to the Lords of Counsell and Sessione aforesaid, to consider the import and priviledge of a Forrestrie, and how far his Majesties interest might be concerned in the foresaid signature, or the lyke; craving, therefore, that the saids Lords of Sessione would appoint a tyme to the effect foresaid, as the said supplicatione at length bears: Which being read in presence of the saids Lords of Counsell and Sessione, they recommended to Sir Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, ane of the saids Lords ther own number, to call both parties before him, and to hear them, and ther Prors. upon the said matter, and to make report thereof to them. According whereunto the said Lord Pitmedden having called both parties, and ther Prors. before him, and having heard them debait in the said matter, did make report of the same to the said Lords of Counsell and Sessione; which report being considered by the said Lords, they appoynteat Charles Maitland of Hattoun Lord Treasurer Depute, Sir Thomas Murray Lord Regr. Sir David Falconer of Newtown, and the said Sir Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, four of the saids Lords, ther own number, to prepare ane report to the saids Lords of Exchequer, anent the import and priviledge of ane Forrestrie, and how far his Majesties interest may be concerned in the foresaid signature, or the lyke. Lykeas, according to the foresaid recommendation, the saids Lords Treasurer Depute, Register, Newtoun and Pitmedden, having considered the debait in the said matter, betwixt the said supplicants Pror., and lykewayes the Pror. of the said Marquis of Atholl, heretable keeper of his Majesties Forrestrie in Atholl, neir adjacent to Fascallies estate, they find, That, by the lawes and acts of the Parliament of this kingdom, the priviledge and import of ane Forrestrie is, That it is a place appoynted for deer, and for hunting; and that any deer, or cattle, or other beasts that are found within the Forrestrie, are confiscable to the proprietor and keeper of the forrest: and that his Majesties, and his leidges interest is, That whereas, by the lawes and custome of this kingdom, no man is obliged to herd his cattle, or other beasts, except when the corns are upon the ground, after qhuilk, the possessor of the ground may keep ther own ground, and turn off other folks cattle, but cannot oblidge them to herd or keep their cattle, or pay for the transgressione, except in the case of inclosures, where violence is done to the dykes thereof; yet this forrestrie now craved, is not to be inclosed, as commonlie forrestries are open. And, by the erecting of new forrestries, all the neighbouring heritors must ether herd ther goods through the whole year, and keep them off these forresteries; or otherwayes suffer the loss of them, by being confiscate for pasturing upon these forresteries. And it is represented, that, in this particular case, ther is a forresterie of the King's foresaid, in which ther is a considerable stock of deer, as the report of the saids four Lords in the said matter at lenth bears: which being read in presence of, and considered by the saids Lords of Counsell and Sessione, this day, they have approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to be reported to the saids Lords of his Majesties Exchequer. Extracted by me.

Signed—THO. MURRAY, *Cls. Reg.*

Edinburgh, 9th July, 1680.

The Lords Commissioners having heard, and considered the above writeten report, doe ordain and appoint, that before Fascallies signature, above mentioned, be past in Exchequer, the claus anent the forresterie, therein contained,

tained, be deleit and expunged: As also, that ther be an extract of this report transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale, whereby, for the future, when any such signatures, bearing forresteries, sal be offered to his Majesty, for his royal hand, whereunto his Majesty may be graciously pleased to take notice thereof, and to signifie his pleasure to his Exchequer, it being of a great concernie, both to his Majesty, and his leidges.

Signed—ROTHES CANCELL. *J. P. D.*

COPIE *of a* LETTER *from the* LORDS COMMISSIONERS *of* TREASURY *and* EXCHEQUER, *to the* DUKE *of* LAUDERDALE, *anent the* PRIVILEDGES *of* FORRESTERIES, *9th July*, 1680.

Edinburgh, 9th July, 1680.

May it please your Grace,

In the last winter Sessione, there wer presented, to be past in Exchequer, a signature under his Majesties royal hand, in favours of one Robertson of Fascally, wherin was an erection of a Forresterie; which being taken notice of in Exchequer, and not knowing what the priviledge thereof might import, there was a stop put to the passing of that signature, untill such time as the Lords of the Sessione (to whom it was remitted) should give ther opinion in that matter; which accordingly they gave in this day into the Exchequer. The extract whereof, with what is resolved thereupon, they have appointed to be transmitted to your Grace, that you may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty therewith; and, that his royall pleasur therein, both as to signatures of the same natur, already past his Majestie's hand, not yet expead in Exchequer, and such as shall happen to be offered hereafter, may, with your conveniency, be signified unto them. And,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most humble servant,

Signed—ROTHES CANCELL. *J. P. D.*

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

Continued from p. 418.

UNHEARD-OF CURIOSITIES. By Jos. Gaffarel, (Latin,) Hamburgh, 1676-8. 2 vols. 12mo. In this singular work, the author treats of the different species of talismans; he declaims against them in general with great violence, yet admits that some may possess virtue; a doctrine which drew upon him the censure of the Sorbonne. He proposed to publish an "Universal history of the subterranean world, containing a description of the most beautiful caverns, and most singular grottos, caves, vaults, and dens of the earth." The prospectus only appeared; it is singular, and proved the length to which the folly of this author went, who pretended to give us an exact topographical description of the sulphureous caverns of hell, purgatory, and the limbos. He died in 1681, aged 80 years.

Garasse,—Banquet of the Seven Sages 1617, and *Summary of Theology* 1625. The first of these works was suppressed, and the other censured by the Sorbonne, as degrading the majesty of religion, by a low, mean, and familiar style. Garasse is considered as the coarsest and most abusive of all writers, and in France his very name has become a proverb. Addressing the celebrated Advocate Pasquier, he says, "Adieu, master Pasquier; adieu, bloody pen; adieu, advocate without conscience; adieu, man without humanity; adieu, Christian without religion; adieu, capital enemy of the see of Rome; adieu, unnatural son, &c."—Speaking of Rabelais, he says, "Above all books, libertines have in their hand Rabelais, as the enchiridion of debauchery. This scoundrel does not even deserve to be named; I shall only say, that to describe him well, he must be called the very pest and gangrene of piety; it is impossible to read a page with-

without danger of mortally offending God. In short, I consider Rabelais as a damnable and pernicious writer, who sucks out by degrees the spirit of piety, who insensibly steals a man from himself, who extinguishes the principle of religion; in short, who has done more harm in France by his buffooneries, than Calvin by his innovations." Yet Garasse is said to have been mild and polite in company. His death was occasioned by an act of heroic humanity, in going to attend persons afflicted with the plague.

Giannone. History of Naples. 5 vols. 4to. 1623. A work now highly esteemed, but which drew upon the author a severe persecution, in consequence of the freedom with which he speaks of the Pope and the ecclesiastics. No sooner had the book appeared, than the author was obliged to fly from his country, which he did just in time to escape being arrested by the inquisition, who had issued an order to that effect. All the copies of his book, however, were seized, and committed to the flames, as the author would doubtless have been, could he have been found. He met with an asylum in Piedmont, where the King of Sardinia protected him under pretence of retaining him as a prisoner.—He died there in 1748.

Les Philippiques. By M. Grange Chancel. These were a most keen satire, composed in 1720, against the Duke of Orleans, then regent, and other persons of distinction. It proved fatal to its author. La Grange, to escape the resentment of the government, fled to Avignon, which, belonging to the see of Rome, afforded him a place of refuge. Being betrayed, however, by a false friend, beyond the limits of the sacred territory, he was seized, and conducted to the isles of St Marguerite, where he was thrown into a dungeon. The governor, who was charmed with his wit and gaiety, granted him a considerable share of liberty, till La Grange, unable to resist his turn for satire, composed one against his benefactor, upon which he was instantly remitted to his dungeon. However, an ode addressed to the regent himself, in which he humbly implored forgiveness, procured some mitigation of his confinement, of which he availed himself to effect his escape. It is not known what had inspired La Grange with such a furious animosity against this prince; the invective is carried even to frenzy. This will be seen from the following translation of a few passages: "Scarce did he open his eyelids, when he felt indignant at the barriers which were between him and the throne. In these detestable ideas, he made his only pleasure consist in practising the arts of the Circes and the Medeas; he believed this infernal method capable of removing the obstacle which opposed his desires. .... What divorces, what incests, will be the fruit of his plots! People, arm yourselves, defend your master; this traitor seeks not merely to wrest from him his dominions. The bed of thy Philip is to renew the crimes of Thyestes .... Infamous Heliogabalus!—your age returns among us. Voluptuous Sardanapalus! Philip goes farther than you .... Thee (the Dutchess of Berry) who, to the bond which unites you, joinest others which you ought to dread: Neither Messalina nor Julia, are any thing when compared to you .... Pursue this cowardly prince, already vanquished by his fears; make him die as he has lived, in rage and disgrace; upon his guilty head cause to fall the fate of Mithridates, when pressed by the Roman arms; may he, in his extreme despair, have recourse to his own poisons."

Langle. Travels in Spain. 6th edition (the only one avowed by the author) Paris 1808. This work, which is striking by its originality, was condemned by the parliament of Paris in 1788. This disgrace immediately brought it into vogue. The following

account of the condemnation is given in the secret memoirs of the time: "This day, 26 February 1788, the parliament of Paris condemned the "Voyage into Spain," without name of author or printer, to be torn and burnt at the head of the great stair of the palace. The author, however, is understood to be the Marquis de Langle; every one is anxious to see and know him. He is much younger than the Count de Mirabeau, less informed, but gayer, and in common with him, has been persecuted by his family, and has remained exiled for two years in a small provincial town." Langle himself says on the subject of the condemnation of books, "In Spain, if a book be in the least free, they burn it. If ever this book passes the Pyrenees, doubtless it will be burned too. So much the better: joy to the books that are burned! The reader loves burned books; so does the book-seller, and so does the author."

Las Casas. Bartholomew. Examination of the question, "Whether kings or princes can, by any right or title, and with a safe conscience, alienate citizens and subjects from the royal crown, and subject them to the dominion of another master? a question never so fully treated by any of the doctors." This work of the virtuous Las Casas was suppressed with the greatest care, being thought to touch upon delicate points, in respect to the duties of princes to their subjects. It has been printed twice in Germany, but both editions are equally rare, having been suppressed with equal attention.

Leti. British theatre, or History of Great Britain, (Italian) 1684.—This work, first printed in London, was presented by the author to Chas. II. and met at first with a very favourable reception; but on closer examination, a number of bold sallies were discovered, which made the book be suppressed, and the author dismissed. An English nobleman said to him on this occasion, "Leti, you have made a history for others, and not for yourself: now you should, on the contrary, have made it for yourself, and not for others.

Liszinski. Manuscripta Atheistica. Casimir Liszinski was burnt alive on the 30th March 1689, as an atheist, and his ashes, being put into a cannon, instead of ball, were dispersed in the air. This Polish gentleman was accused of atheism at the diet of Grodno, in 1688, by the Bishop of Potzdam. His condemnation was founded upon writings that were found in his house, in which he advanced several propositions, such as the following: "God is not the creator of man, but man is the creator of a God whom he has drawn out of nothing." These writings contain many other extravagancies of the same kind. The author endeavoured to excuse himself by saying that he had written them down only for the purpose of refuting them; but his excuses could not save him, and he was condemned to the stake.

Libraries burned. The rest of his work relating to single books, the author gives here an account of those which have been committed in a mass to the flames. He begins by the library which was preserved in the temple of Jerusalem. This collection, more estimable by its intrinsic value than by the number of volumes, was burned by order of Antiochus, as is mentioned I. Maccabees, chap. I.

The famous Sibylline books of Rome were consumed at the burning of the capitol, in the year 671 of Rome, during the period of Sylla's dictatorship. The new Sibylline books, which succeeded the former, were deposited in the temple of Apollo Palatine till 363 A. D., at which time this temple was consumed by fire. They were transported elsewhere, but Stilicho caused them to be thrown into the fire in 406 or 407.

Every reader knows the fate of the celebrated library of Alexandria.

In the sixth century, Gregory the Great

Great caused the books of Pagan authors to be burned, if we may believe John of Sarisbery, a writer of the 12th century, and many other learned men, who have doubtless repeated it after this bishop. What may have given rise to the accusation is the advice which Gregory gave to Didier, archbishop of Vienna, not to amuse himself in teaching grammar, because a bishop has more important occupations. Several modern writers have endeavoured to justify Gregory from this imputation.

The Runic books were committed to the flames by order of Olaus, king of Sweden, at the beginning of the eleventh century. This anecdote has been found by Eric Sohroderus in an ancient manuscript seen by him in 1637. It is there said, that Olaus, ascribing to the Runes the difficulty which the Christian religion found in being introduced into his states, assembled, in 1001, all the great men of his kingdom. In this assembly it was determined that the Roman characters should be substituted for the Runic, and that all books relating to idolatry should be burned. Unfortunately the greater part of those which contained the history and the antiquities of the nation were sacrificed at the same time. It is presumed, that the works of Jorunderus, Gissurus, of Schulemontanus, and of Alterus Magnus, then perished.

About 1508, Cardinal Ximenes, wishing to convert the Mahometans to the Christian faith, assembled more than three thousand in a spacious square, and made them be baptised; then he caused all the Mahometan books which he could sweep together, by whatever author, and on whatever subject, to be thrown into the flames; upwards of 5000 volumes, with all their binding and ornaments, were accordingly burned.

In 1510, Maximilian I., emperor of Germany, published an edict, that all Hebrew books, except the Bible, should be burned, as containing blasphemy, magic, and other things equally dangerous. A celebrated man of learning, John Reuchlin, being consulted upon this point, pled for the preservation of certain part of them which he conceived to be innocent; and this opinion he defended against an attack made upon it in a work called the "Ocular Mirror." This publication was condemned by the doctors of theology, both at Cologne and Paris, who not only censured it, but endeavoured to make the author share the fate of the books which he had attempted to defend. He was protected, however, by the emperor.

A little before the middle of the sixteenth century, Charles V. made a decree, by which he proscribed all heretical books, and prohibited, under pain of death, to read the works of Luther, and other heretics. Soon after, both the books and persons of the protestants were proscribed, in the most barbarous manner, by Mary, Queen of England. An edict was then published, that whoever should possess these books, and should not burn them instantly without reading, or shewing them to any one, should be accounted a rebel, and executed on the spot, according to martial law.

Letters from GENERAL WASHINGTON, *to a high literary Character in* LONDON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1798.

ESTEEMED SIR,

HEARING that the ship (Suffolk) by which the inclosed letter was sent, was captured by the French, who never restore any thing of mine, I do, to avoid the imputation of inattention to your favours, and the correspondence with which you honour me, send a duplicate, being with very great esteem and regard, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mount

Mount Vernon, 25th July, 1798.

ESTEEMED SIR,

Your favour of the 8th Feb. came safe, and would have received an earlier acknowledgment, if any thing had sooner occurred worthy of communication: I hope you have not only got relieved of the fever from which you were then recovering, but of the languor with which it had affected you, and that you are now engaged in the literary pursuits of which you gave the outlines, and which, with your pen, and the arrangement of the subjects, must be curious, entertaining, and instructive. Thus persuaded, if you propose to carry the work by way of subscription, it would give me pleasure to be numbered among the subscribers. I little imagined when I took my last leave of the walks of public life, and retired to the shades of my vine and fig, that any event would arise *in my day*, that would bring me again on a public theatre: but the unjust, ambitious, and intoxicated conduct of France towards these United States, has been, and continues to be such, that they must be opposed by a firm and manly resistance, or we shall not only hazard the subjugation of our Government, but the independence of our nation also; both being, evidently, struck at by a *lawless domineering power*, who respects no rights, and is restrained by no treaties when it is found inconvenient to observe them.

Thus situated, sustaining daily injuries, even indignities, with a patient forbearance, from a sincere desire to live in peace and harmony with all the world; the French Directory, mistaking the motives and the American character, and supposing that the people of this country were divided, and would give countenance to their nefarious measures, have proceeded to exact loans (or in other words, contributions) and to threaten us, in case of non-compliance with their wild, unfounded, and incoherent complaints, that we should share the fate of Venice, and other Italian States.

This has roused the people from their slumbers, and filled their minds with indignation, from one extremity to the other of the Union; and I trust if they should attempt to carry their threats into effect, and invade our territorial, as they have done our commercial rights, they will arouse a spirit that will give them more trouble than they are aware of, in the citizens of these States. When every thing that is sacred and dear to freemen is thus threatened, I could not, consistent with the principles which have actuated me through life, remain an idle spectator, and refuse to obey the call of my country, to head its armies for DEFENCE: and, therefore, have pledged myself to come forward whenever the exigency shall require it. With what sensations, at my time of life (now turned of sixty-six) without ambition or interest to stimulate me thereto, I shall relinquish the peaceful walks to which I had fondly hoped to have spent the remnant of a life worn down with cares, in contemplation on the past, and in the enjoyment of scenes present and to come, of rural growth; let others, and especially those who are best acquainted with my ways of thinking, decide; while I, believing that man was not designed by Providence to live for himself alone, shall prepare for the worst that can happen.

My best wishes always attend you; and with great esteem and regard, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

[*North Wales Gazette.*]

Account of MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The following account of the Catholic College at Maynooth is extracted from the Papers lately laid before the House of Commons:—

THE Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, as is well known, was estab-

established for the purpose of removing the difficulty of procuring a suitable education, to which students intended for the Catholic Ministry in Ireland were subject, in consequence of the suspension of intercourse between that country and the continent, occasioned by the late war. It was supported by an annual parliamentary grant, aided in some degree by private donations and legacies, which have amounted, since the commencement of the institution, to upwards of eight thousand pounds. In the present state, the establishment is not considered as adequate to the wants of the Irish Church. The buildings are extensive, as 32,000*l.* have been expended on them, and they are not yet complete. The number of students for the present year is about two hundred. They are provided with lodging, commons, and instruction, from the funds of the establishment, but each student pays 9*l.* 2*s.* entrance money, and his personal expences through the year are calculated at 20*l.* There is a recess during the months of July and August, and a recess for a few days at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. As it is requisite, even during the time of vacation, for students, who wish to be absent from college, to obtain the permission of their respective prelates, they, for the most part, remain during the whole year, and are employed in study, composition, and preparation for the ensuing course. During term, the obligation of residence imposed by the statutes is religiously enforced. For the admission of a student, besides other conditions, the recommendation of his prelate is required. He is to be examined in the classics, and admitted by the majority of examiners. The following is an outline of the course of studies: *Humanity*, under class, Latin and Greek, Sallust, Virgil, and Horace explained,—select passages of Goldsmith's Roman History occasionally translated into Latin,—portions of the Greek Testament, Lucian, and Xenophon, construed and explained,—Belles Lettres, or first class of Greek and Latin, Greek—Gospel of St Luke, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of St Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon, explained, &c. Latin—Cicero's Orations, Offices, Livy, part of Seneca, Pliny's Letters, Horace, explained, &c.—Rules of Latin versification. *Philosophy.*—Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics.—The Professor is obliged, through paucity of books, to compile a treatise, and dictate it to his scholars. The authors to whom reference is given, are, Seguy, philosophy, and Locke. Natural and Experimental philosophy, different branches of Elementary Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Mechanics, Optics, Hydraulics, &c. *Chemistry*—Various English authors, *Divinity*—Dogmatical, 1st course, de Religione; 2d course, de Incarnatione et Ecclesia; 3d course, de Sacramentis in genere, de Eucharista. The Professor is obliged to compile these treatises, which are chiefly taken from the following books: Hooke, Bailly, Duvoisin, Le Grand, Tournely, N. Alexander, P. Collet, Co. Tour. *Moral.*—1st course, de actibus humanis, de conscientia, de peccatis, de matrimonio; 2d course, de legibus, de virtutibus theol. et moral, de sacramento pœnitentiæ; 3d course, de jure et justicia, de contradictibus, de obligatione statuum, de censuris, &c. Authors, Paul Antoine, P. Collet, Continuator Tournelii. There is at present no regular Professor of sacred scriptures, but a portion of the New Testament is committed to memory every week, the Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles are explained, the epistles from Dom. Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis criticorum, and other biblical expounders. The modern languages which are taught, are English, native Irish, and French.

It will be readily perceived that the lectures retain much of that old scholastic

lastic form, which is little calculated for the promotion of true knowledge. The classical instructions are very limited.

The bye-laws chiefly relate to internal regulations, enforcing much of the discipline and formality of monachism, and tending to train up the students to that habitual observance of exterior decorum, which is usually to be remarked in the performance of Catholic rites. During meals, the scriptures and other profitable books, selected by the President, are to be read. Constant employment is recommended. The students are to be obedient to their President, not to yield too far to the dictates of their own understanding, and to use only such books as shall be recommended by the President and Professors. The following is the general order of each day: The students are summoned by a bell at 5; at 5½ they meet for public prayer; from 6 they study in the public halls; at 7½ mass is performed; at 8 they breakfast; 9 study in public halls; 10 attend class; 11½ recreation; 12 study in public halls; 1½ attend class; 3 dinner; 5 class for modern languages; 6 study in public halls; 8 supper; 9 common prayer; 9½ all retire in silence to their chambers.

The statutes are employed in describing the duties and qualifications of the members of the Institution. The President must be a native subject of the British Empire, not under thirty years of age, in priest's orders, and must have passed through a complete course of academical learning. It is his duty to superintend the general discipline of the college. In the performance of his office he is assisted by a Vice-President. The Dean, who is likewise styled Magister Officii, inspects manners and morals, and is to be of the same order, age, country, &c. as the President. "Libros curiose inspicito, et si justissima suspicio præiverit, ipsa quoque, annuente præside, scrinia et chartas."—The 5th and 6th chapter of the Statutes relate to the Professors and Lecturers; the 7th to the choice of Professors; the 8th to the students. The districts of Armagh and Cashel, furnish 60 each; those of Dublin and Tuam, 40 each. The 9th chapter respects public examinations, of which four are held in the course of the year; the 10th and 11th describe the duties of the Librarian and Bursar:—The following are the present officers:

Rev. Pat. J. Byrne, D.D. President.
Rev. R. F. Power, A.M. Vice President.
Rev. Tho. Coen, Dean.
Rev. E. Montague, Burs.
Rev. E. Delahogae, D.D. Prof. Dogmatum Theologicorum.
Rev. L. Ferris, D.D. Prof. Moral Philosophy.
Rev. A. Darre, A.M. Natural and Experim. Philosophy.
Rev. Fr. Anlade, Logic.
Rev. Charles Lovelock, A.M. Belles Lettres.
Rev. Pat. M'Nichols, Greek and Latin.
Rev. M. Crowley, Lect. Dogm. Theol.
Rev. D. Sinnot, Lect. Mor. Theol.
Rev. W. Crolley, Lect. Logic.
Mr M. Usher, Professor of English Elocution.
Rev. P. O'Brien, Prof. of Irish Language.
Rev. A. Dunne, Treasurer.

The emoluments of the Professors are very moderate. The President has L.227..10s. The Vice-President, and two Theological Professors, L.106; the other Professors, L.75 to L.85.—They derive also some advantages from residing in the house.

The allegiance of the members of the institution to the government from which they derive their support, is testified in various ways. Each student, on his admission, takes an oath, that he is, and will remain, unconnected with any conspiracy. The duty of fidelity

delity to the civil government is to be strongly inculcated by the theological professors. Prayers are to be offered on Sundays and Holidays for the King in a prescribed form.

	Masters.	Scholars.
Paris, College des Lombards, - -	4	100
—— Community Rue Cheval vert, -	3	80
Nantz, - - - - -	3	80
Bourdeaux, - - -	3	40
Douay, - - - - -	2	30
Toulouse, - - - -	1	10
Lisle, - - - - -	1	8
Total in France,	17	318
Louvain - - - - -	2	40
Antwerp, - - - -	2	30
Salamanca, - - - -	2	32
Rome, - - - - -	2	16
Lisbon, - - - - -	2	12
Total on the Continent,	27	478

On the Characters of PLUTARCH *and* TACITUS.

From the French of Thomas.

PLUTARCH.

"CALL up before me great men; I "wish to see and converse with them," said a young prince to a celebrated priestess of the east, who pretended to raise the dead. A retired sage, who stood by, approached and said: "I will perform what you ask. Hold, take this book; read over attentively the characters which are written in it: as you read, you will see the shades of great men rising around you." This book was the "Lives of illustrious men" by the philosopher of Cheronea. There in fact we find all antiquity. There men in succession appear in their real character, with the talents and virtues which have influenced the destiny of nations. We see their birth, their education, their manners. Sometimes a number of great men come forward at once, meet and struggle against each other; at other times great men appear insulated, thrown, as it were, out of the order of nature, into periods of weakness and languishing. We see the struggles of a great character against the degenerate manners of a sinking people; the rapid progress of a rising nation which receives strength from a a man of genius; the impulse given to nations by laws, by conquest, by eloquence; great virtues always rarer than talents, the one powerful and impetuous, the other calm and deliberate; plans sometimes deeply laid and ripened by years, sometimes inspired, conceived, executed almost at once, with that vigour which carries every thing before it, because it leaves no room for foresight and precaution. We see, in short, splendid lives, deaths illustrious and almost always violent; for by an inevitable law, the action of those men who set the world in motion, produces an equal resistance in all that surrounds them; they press against the universe and the universe against them; and behind glory, exile, the sword, or poison, is almost always concealed.

Such is nearly the spectacle which Plutarch presents. With regard to his style and manner, they are well known. They are those of an old man full of good sense, habituated to the spectacles presented by human things, who is not warmed, is not dazzled; admires with tranquillity, and blames without indignation. His pace is moderate, and never becomes hurried. Like a calm river, he stops; he returns, he suspends his course; he slowly embraces a vast extent of ground. He spreads out tranquillity, and by chance, as it were, as he goes along, all that his memory retains. Every

where,

where, in short, he converses with his reader; he is the Montagne of the Greeks; but he has not, like him, that picturesque and bold manner of painting his ideas. Like him, however, he attaches and interests, without appearing to aim at doing so. Above all, his great art consists in painting men by minute details. He draws none of those brilliant portraits, of which Sallust first set the example, and which Cardinal de Retz, by his memoirs, has brought so much into vogue among us; he does better, he paints in action. We think we see all these great men act and converse. All his figures are genuine, and have the exact proportions of nature. Some persons think this to be the style in which all panegyrics ought to be written. We should be less dazzling, say they, but more satisfactory; and admiration must sometimes be renounced for the sake of esteem.

Tacitus.

The order of time, the connection of ideas, the merit of this great man, and the particular character of his works, seem to require that we should speak of him here. At the name of Tacitus, every man of the least sensibility feels his imagination warmed, and his soul raised to a higher tone. If you ask, who has better exposed vices and crimes;—better inspired indignation and contempt for all who brought misery upon mankind? I will say, Tacitus. Who inspires a more sacred respect for virtue in misfortune,—who makes her appear more august, in chains, or under the stroke of the executioner? it is Tacitus. Who has thrown the most sovereign contempt on parasites and slaves, on all who cringed, flattered, pillaged, and corrupted at the court of the emperors? again it is Tacitus. Name to me a man who ever gave a more commanding character to history, a more terrible aspect to posterity. Philip II. Henry VIII. and Louis XI. ought never to have seen Tacitus in a library, without a species of terror.

If from the department of morals we pass to that of genius, who has drawn characters more strongly? Who has descended farther into the depths of policy;—has drawn greater results from the smallest events;—has better, at every line in the history of a man, given the history of the human mind and of all ages? Who has better detected meanness under every fold in which it could hide itself;—has better discriminated all the species of fear, all the species of courage, all the secret workings of the passions, all the motives of men's discourses, all the contrasts between their sentiments and actions, all the movements which the mind will not own to itself? Who has better traced the singular mixture of virtues and vices, the assemblage of different and sometimes opposite qualities;—ferocity cold and gloomy in Tiberius, ardent in Caligula, stupid in Claudius, without restraint as without shame in Nero, timid and hypocritical in Domitian?—the crimes of tyranny and of slavery;—pride humbling itself on one side, to command on another; corruption either tranquil and slow, or bold and impetuous; the revolutionary character and spirit, the opposite views of the chiefs; instinct, fierce and rapacious in the soldier, tumultuous and feeble in the multitude? In Rome, we see the stupidity of a great people, to whom the conqueror and the conquered are alike indifferent, who, without choice, without regret, and without desire, sit at the public shews, and coldly wait till their master is announced; are ready to clap their hands by chance to whoever shall arrive, whom, if another had prevailed, they would have trampled under foot. In short, ten pages of Tacitus teach us better the knowledge of mankind, than three-fourths of modern histories put together. It is the book of old men, of phi-

philosophers, of citizens, of courtiers, of princes. It consoles him who is placed in solitude, for the absence of the society of men; it enlightens him who is forced to live with them. It is too true, that it does not teach us to esteem them; but we should be too happy if their intercourse were not, in this respect, more dangerous still than Tacitus.

I have spoken of his eloquence; it is well known. In general, it is not an eloquence of words and of harmony; it is an eloquence of ideas which follow and strike against each other.—His thoughts seem every where to concentrate themselves in order to occupy less space. We never foresee, we only follow it. Often it is not brought forth entire, and is hid, as it were, under a veil. Imagine a language, rapid as the movements of the soul; a language which, in order to express a sentiment, should never require to be divided into words; a language, every sound of which should express a collection of ideas; such almost is the perfection of the Roman language in Tacitus. No superfluous sign, no useless pageantry.—The thoughts press upon each other, and crowd into the imagination; but they fill, without ever fatiguing it.—In regard to the style, it is bold, rapid, often abrupt, always vigorous. It paints by one stroke. The connection is more between the ideas than the words. Muscles and nerves predominate rather than grace. He is the Michel Angelo of writers; he has the same depth, the same strength, and perhaps a little also of the same rudeness.

Observations on the Introduction of MOONLIGHT SCENERY *into* POETRY, *and the Effects the Contemplation of Nature by night has on the human mind.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT appears not a little surprising, that among the numerous illustrations of the pleasing effects arising from the perusal of poetry, none have ever treated of the introduction of Moonlight Scenery. In most of the principal poems, both ancient and modern, we find that frequently the most interesting, pleasing, and pathetic part, is that which treats of the various appearances of nature as then exhibited, or of the melancholy and tender emotions which the scenery is calculated to produce. To investigate to what lengths such descriptions should be protracted; to what species of poetry they should be confined; or to give a regular detail of them in every poem of merit, would lead into a field of discussion much beyond the limits of this essay. It is not so much my present object to enumerate and classify these descriptive parts of poetry, or to elucidate them by elaborate quotations, as to shew the pleasing influence they have on the human mind, and how they contribute to call forth and refine all the finer feelings of our nature. Withdrawn from the cares and bustle of the day, we contemplate by moonlight, nature displayed in one of her most enchanting forms; and while thus our attention is warped up in the grandeur of the scene, we experience that tranquillity of mind which we look for in vain in the busy theatre of life.

Accordingly we find, that every poet of taste has availed himself of such descriptions in almost every department of poetry. In day-light, when the whole face of nature is displayed at one view, and a boundless prospect opens to the sight, the mind is apt to be so much distracted, and the thoughts so dissipated by the multiplicity of objects, as to be rendered incapable of singling out any particular part, or of surveying it with attention. Hence, whenever the poet wishes to impress upon our minds any great or sublime object, or to melt us with any tender or pathetic description, he withdraws us from the tumult and bustle of the world to the tranquil

quil scenery of some sequestered spot, where "darkness spreads her brooding wings," and where "musing melancholy loves to dwell." It is in such a situation where the river murmurs gently o'er its pebbled bed, and the moon-beams play on the rippling waves, or, glimmering thro' the trees, shed their light on the solemn scene, that the mind is disposed to indulge in that train of solitary contemplation that accords so well with a heart possessed of sensibility. They in whose minds imagination is the strongest characteristic, are of all others the most disposed to indulge in this enthusiasm, and, if properly regulated, they generally produce the most tender and exquisite descriptions of which poetry is susceptible. The mind becomes in a manner allied to the scenery, and by continually pursuing the same train of thought, it will paint the descriptions in those engaging colours, what nature herself inspires; or to use the words of Mr Rogers,

"Thus kindred objects kindred thoughts inspire,
As summer clouds shoot forth electric fire*."

Although even the delineation is confined to inanimate objects alone, yet the pensive associations produced by the decline of a summer day, or the tranquil lustre of a moonlight night, impart an irresistible charm to every contemplative mind. But, if the descriptions are blended or contrasted with the passions of the human breast, every thing that can please the taste or delight the imagination may be expected. Nothing can be more congenial to the finer emotions of the heart, than the pleasure arising from the survey of an extensive landscape, displayed in all its lights and shades by an autumnal moon; and nothing can harmonise better with the exquisite sensations of love or of friendship, than the influence produced by the last ruddy tints of the setting sun diffused over the face of nature.

Many of the night scenes in poetry contribute little to illustrate this subject, have frequently no connection with the natural phenomena produced at that period, and would have had the same effect if introduced at any other time. Some, on the other hand, serve as a sort of episode for relieving the mind from pursuing one continued description, and preventing that sameness which would otherwise occur in any poem of considerable length.—Even the most interesting subject, if long protracted, satiates the reader, unless he is occasionally relieved by some agreeable episode or engaging scene. From Homer to our modern poets this expedient has been resorted to with considerable success, and, if properly introduced, displays equally the taste of the poet and his skill in description. Camoens, in his Lusiad, so admirably translated by Mickle, affords a beautiful illustration of this in a moonlight scene, which, although evidently in imitation of a simile in the eight book of Homer's Iliad, possesses an indisputable superiority, as his description is drawn from the appearance of night at sea.

Calm Twilight now her drowsy mantle spreads,
And shade on shade the gloom still deepning sheds.
The moon, full-orb'd, forsakes her watry cave,
And lifts her lovely head above the wave.
The snowy splendours of her modest ray
Stream o'er the glist'ning wave, and quivering play:
Around her, glittering on the heav'n's arch'd brow,
Unnumber'd stars, enclos'd in azure, glow,
Thick as the dew drops on the rosy dawn,
Or May flow'rs crowding o'er the daisy lawn:
The canvas whitens in the silvery beam,
And with a paler red the pendants gleam,
The masts tall shadows tremble o'er the deep,
The peaceful winds a holy silence keep:

The

* Pleasures of Memory, p. 23.

The watchman's carrol echo'd from the prows,
Alone, at times, awakes the still repose *."

The appearance of nature at this period may also serve as a kind of contrast with some circumstance that has immediately preceded. After the poet has exhibited some distressing event, or if he wishes to shew the tranquillity at this period so superior to the condition of those engaged in troublesome affairs, or harassed by anxious thoughts, the introduction of night scenery has an irresistible effect. When Virgil relates the sufferings of the unhappy Dido, after being basely deserted by her ungrateful lover, he does not enter into a tedious detail of her sufferings; but after having admirably delineated the tranquil appearance of nature, and the repose enjoyed by the whole animated world, he leaves his reader to draw the interesting contrast.

'Twas dead of night, when weary bodies close
Their eyes in balmy sleep, or soft repose;
The winds no longer whisper through the woods,
Nor murm'ring tides disturb the gentle floods.
The flocks and herds and party-colour'd fowl,
Which haunt the woods or swim the weedy pool,
Stretch'd on the quiet earth securely lay,
Forgetting the past labours of the day.
All else of Nature's common gifts partake,
Unhappy Dido was alone awake.
Nor sleep, nor ease, the furious queen can find,
Sleep fled her eyes, as quiet fled her mind†."

Nothing can possibly demonstrate in more forcible colours the sufferings of the love-sick Queen than such a comparison, and nothing can awaken in our minds a more lively sense of her sufferings than such a description.

It is at this season too that the poet can introduce his characters as giving vent to those emotions to which the mind, actively engaged in the business of the day, is unable to give utterance. The despondingswain retires from his cottage to "pore upon the brook that babbles by," and to pour out the melancholy tale of his mistress's cruelty, and the pangs of disappointed love. All nature, he conceives, sympathises in his distress, every rill listens to his sorrowful tale, and every shrub commiserates his suffering.

The sailor, "far from his country and his native home," when nothing is seen but the blue expanse of heaven, and nothing is heard but the wave breaking upon the prow of his vessel, will be most inclined to indulge in that melancholy train of thought which his situation naturally suggests. The companions of his early years, the scenes of his youthful enjoyments, the dangers to be encountered before he can fly "to meet his Helen's lov'd embrace," are apt to overpower his mind with sensations infinitely more acute than those experienced in the peaceful walks of life.

His native hills that rise in happier climes,
The grot that heard his song of other times,
His lowly cot, his bark of slender sail,
His glossy lake, and broomwood blossom'd vale,
Rush on his thoughts——*.

It was this season that Falconer chose for his inimitable episode of the parting of Palemon and Anna, when unobserved by his avaricious father, the unhappy youth could meet "the maid his soul ador'd," could pour out his impassioned heart, and receive the reciprocal declaration of love from a soul in unison with his own. Their tender meeting; their avowal of a mutual passion; their solemn vow of eter-

* Lusiad, book 1.
† Dryden's Virgil, Eneid 4.

* Pleasures of Hope.

eternal constancy, with the pangs of separation, and the foreboding presages of never again meeting, would, if the poet had chosen a different time for the scene, lost much of that effect which has otherwise rendered the interview perhaps the most affecting of any contained in the English language.

The effects of night scenery appear more conspicuous in Ossian than in any other poet whatever, for producing these tender and melancholy reflections. All his poems breathe the same enthusiastic representation of nature, and almost every description contains some allusion to his native wilds, as displayed by moonlight. Possessed as he was of a breast glowing with the noblest sentiments and tenderest passions, of exquisite sensibility, and depressed at the reflection of having survived all the companions of his youthful years, no wonder that his poems breathe a delicacy of sentiment and ardour of enthusiasm, tenderness and melancholy, superior to any poet in any country. But giving vent to these simple and natural emotions of the heart that so distinguished the illustrious bard, his descriptions, his similes, and his imagery, all originate from the same source; and while he pours out all the finer emotions of his soul to the silent moon, he paints her glimmering rays reflected on the heath-clad hill. He seems in his element when guided by her light; he traverses the barren heath, or surrounded by hurricanes and storms, he traces the scenes of his youthful exploits. He seems to listen, from the summit of some rugged cliff, to the roar of the cataract, or of the storm borne thro' the solitary glen; while the plaintive lamentations of some disconsolate maid, pouring out her sorrows over the turf that covers her beloved warrior, completes the solemn concert. We see the warrior and the bard addressing himself to the silent moon, gilding his bark, laden with the spoils of his enemies, and singing the glory of his splendid return: or we hear him tuning his harp, to deplore the loss of his beloved friends, and sitting on the sounding shore, pouring out his inconsolable grief.

"Rise, winds of Autumn, rise; blow upon the dark heath! streams of the mountains, roar! howl, ye tempests in the tops of the oaks! walk through the broken clouds, O Moon! show by intervals thy light! bring to my mind that sad night, when all my children fell; when Arundal, the mighty, fell; when Dura, the lovely, failed."—"When the storms of the mountain come; when the North lifts the waves on high; I sit on the sounding shore, and look on the fatal rock. Often, by the setting moon, I see the ghosts of my children. Half-viewless they walk in mournful conference together. Will none of you speak in pity? They do not regard their father. I am sad, O, Camar, nor small my cause of woe*."

Such are some of the uses of night scenery to produce pathetic or melancholy descriptions. But it extends even in a greater degree, to exciting sublime or awful emotions. The first and greatest source of delight arising from the contemplation of nature, is undoubtedly the *sublime*. It seizes upon the soul with an irresistible force, arrests our attention, absorbs all our faculties, and overpowers the mind with wonder and astonishment. The passion it inspires is evidently a mixture of terror, of admiration, and of curiosity; but they are characterized by a majesty we observe on no other occasion. It is to enjoy these impressions undisturbed that the poet secludes himself in the recesses where the sublime has fixed her peaceful residence, where he experiences in contemplation the full force of that genius whose influence tunes his voice to melody, and fires his imagination to rapture.

"Yet

* Songs of Selma.

"Yet lov'd he nature in her wildest mood,
Her cleited rocks magnificently high,
Her mountains awful, vast, sublime, and rude,
Lifting their giant crests above the sky;
Interminable glens that mock the eye,
More than the gentler beauties of the dale;
More than the flocks that on the green sward lie;
The shepherd piping in his peaceful vale;
The cot half-hid in trees, wav'd by the noiseless gale *.

The rocky glen and sequestered valley, o'erhung with wood, and watered by a murmuring stream, sooth to peace the wearied soul, ally each turbulent desire, dissipate every anxious or corroding thought, and teach the mind to soar above the meaner pursuits of the world. In situations such as these, the student of nature and the lover of contemplation finds full scope for reflection, and can then form, in imagination, those picturesque and animated descriptions, the true characteristics of a real poet.

In scenes like these, which daring to depart
From sober truth, are still to nature true,
And call forth fresh delight to Fancy's view;
Th' heroic muse employ'd her Tasso's art!
How have I sat, when piped the pensive wind!
To hear his harp by British Fairfax strung,
Prevailing poet, whose undoubting mind
Believ'd the magic wonders which he sung!
Hence at each sound imagination glows,
Hence his warm lays with softest sweetness flows,
Melting it flows, pure, num'rous, strong and clear,
And fills th' impassion'd heart, and wins th' harmonious ear †.

The same warm admiration of nature must have been experienced by almost every one in the least acquainted with the appearance she assumes at this season. It animates the heart, flows upon us in a torrent of raptures, places us in an ideal paradise, and affords us a source of pleasure, attainable only by those whose "minds are feelingly alive to each fine impulse."

But the poet who wishes to make this contemplation of nature subservient to the cause of religion, has, of all others, the best opportunity of attaining his object. It is now, when every passion is lulled to repose, and every turbulent desire is overcome, that we find leisure to reflect on the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Deity; and while we thus feel the impressions the surrounding scenery has on the mind, we rise from the contemplation of Nature's works, to the contemplation of Nature's God. *J. C.*

* Wallace; or the Vale of Ellerslie. It seems not a little surprising, that this poem, possessed of no ordinary merit, should be so little known.

† Collins.

July 1808.

Account of Manuscripts in the SCOTCH *College at* PARIS.

(From the Preface to Mr Fox's Historical Work.)

ONE of the earliest and greatest difficulties that he encountered in the course of his labours, arose from the manner in which Mr Macpherson and Sir J. Dalrymple had explained and conducted their respective publications, and which he always considered as unsatisfactory. His complaints of both these authors were frequent; and the more he examined and studied their books, the more he perceived the necessity of making some further researches. He was anxious, if possible, to consult the original documents from which their extracts were made; and he was at first apprehensive, that nothing

thing short of an examination of all the manuscripts of the Scotch College at Paris, could enable him to determine the degree of credit due to the extracts of Macpherson. But he must very soon have despaired of obtaining that satisfaction, for he had strong reasons to suspect, even before his journey to Paris in 1802, that the most valuable part, if not the whole of them, had been destroyed. Three important points, however, might yet be ascertained: —1st, Of what the manuscripts, so long preserved in the Scotch College at Paris, actually consisted;—2ndly, To what part of them either Carte or Macpherson had access;—3dly, Whether any portion, copies, or fragments, of the papers were still in existence. The result of his enquiries will be best given in his own words, though upon the first point he had ascertained * something more than appears from the following extract of his letter to Mr Laing:

"With respect to Carte's extract, I have no doubt but it is faithfully copied; but on this extract it is necessary to make an observation, which applies to all the rest, both of Carte's and Macpherson's, and which leads to the detection of an imposture of the latter, as impudent as Ossian itself.—The extracts are evidently made, not from a journal, but from a narrative; and *I have now ascertained beyond all doubt*, that there were in the Scotch College *two distinct* manuscripts, one in James's own hand, consisting of papers of different sizes bound up together, and the other a sort of historical narrative, compiled from the former. The narrative was *said* to have been revised and corrected, as to style, by Dryden * the poet, (meaning probably Charles Dryden, the great poet's son,) and it was not known in the College whether it was drawn up in James's life, or by the direction of his son, the Pretender. I doubt whether Carte ever saw the original journal; but I learn, from undoubted authority, that Macpherson never did; and yet to read his Preface, page 6 and 7, (which pray advert to,) one would have supposed, not only that he had inspected it accurately, but that all *his* extracts at least, if not Carte's also, were taken from it. Macpherson's impudence in attempting such an imposition, at a time when almost any man could have detected him, would have been in another man incredible, if the internal evidence of the extracts themselves against him were not corroborated by the testimony of the principal persons of the College. And this leads me to a point of more importance to me. Principal Gordon thought, when I saw him at Paris, in October 1802, that all the papers were lost. I now hear from a well-informed person, that the most material, viz. those written in James's own hand-writing, were indeed lost, and in the way mentioned by Gordon, but that the Narrative, from which only Macpherson made his extracts, is still existing, and that Mr Alexander Cameron, Blackfriars Wynd,

* Among Mr Fox's papers were found a list of "the works which were placed in the Scotch College at Paris, soon after the death of James the Second, and were there at the time of the French Revolution." It is as follows:

Four volumes folio, six volumes quarto,—Memoirs in James the Second's own hand writing, beginning from the time that he was sixteen years of age.

Two thin quarto volumes,—Containing letters from Charles the Second's ministers to James the Second (then Duke of York,) when he was at Brussels and in Scotland, MS.

Two thin quarto volumes,—Containing Letters from Charles the Second to his brother, James Duke of York, MS.

* It is the opinion of the present possessor of the narrative, that it was compiled from the original documents by Thomas Innes, one of the Superiors of the College, and author of a work entitled, *A Critical Essay on the ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*.

Wynd, Edinburgh, either has it himself, or knows where it is to be found."

The above information was correct. There is strong presumptive evidence, that the Manuscripts of King James the Second were destroyed, but the Narrative, as described, was then, and is now, in the hands of Dr Cameron, Roman Catholic Bishop in Edinburgh. It could not be in possession of a person who is better qualified to judge of its merits, and on whose fidelity, should he be induced to print it, the public might more implicitly rely.— I am indebted to his accuracy and friendship, for some additional information respecting the manner in which the Manuscripts of the Scotch College were lost. As the facts are in themselves curious, I lay before the reader his succinct and interesting relation of them, contained in a letter to me, dated Edinburgh, March 2, 1808.

"Before Lord Gower, the British Embassador, left Paris, in the beginning of the French Revolution, he wrote to Principal Gordon, and offered to take charge of those valuable papers, (King James's Manuscripts, &c.) and deposit them in some place of safety in Britain. I know not what answer was returned, but nothing was done. Not long thereafter, the Principal came to England, and the care of every thing in the College devolved on Mr Alexander Innes, the only British subject who remained in it. About the same time, Mr Stapleton, then President of the English College of St Omer, afterwards Bishop in England, went to Paris, previously to his retiring from France, and Mr Innes, who had resolved not to abandon his post, consulted with him about the means of preserving the manuscripts. Mr Stapleton thought, if he had them at St Omer, he could, with small risk, convey them to England. It was therefore resolved, that they should be carefully packed up, addressed to a Frenchman, a confidential friend of Mr Stapleton, and remitted by some public carriage. Some other things were put up with the Manuscripts.— The whole arrived without any accident, and was laid in a cellar. But the patriotism of the Frenchman becoming suspicious, perhaps upon account of his connection with the English College, he was put in prison; and his wife, apprehensive of the consequences of being found to have English manuscripts, richly bound and ornamented with Royal arms, in her house, cut off the boards, and destroyed them. The Manuscripts, thus disfigured, and more easily huddled up in any sort of bundle, were secretly carried, with papers belonging to the Frenchman himself, to his country-house; and buried in the garden.— They were not, however, permitted to remain long there; the lady's fears increased, and the Manuscripts were taken up and reduced to ashes.

"This is the substance of the account given to Mr Innes, and reported by him to me in June 1802, in Paris. I desired it might be authenticated by a *proces verbale*. A letter was therefore written to St Omer, either by Mr Innes, or by Mr Cleghorn, a lay gentleman, who had resided in the English College of St Omer, and was personally acquainted with the Frenchman, and happened to be at Paris at this time. The answer given to this letter was, that the good man, under the pressure of old age and other infirmities, was alarmed by the proposal of a discussion and investigation, which revived in his memory past sufferings, and might, perhaps, lead to a renewal of them. Any further correspondence upon the subject seemed useless, especially as I instructed Mr Innes to go to St Omer, and clear up every doubt, in a formal and legal manner, that some authentic document might be handed down to posterity concerning those valuable Manuscripts. I did not foresee that war was to be kindled up anew, or that my friend Mr Innes was to die so soon.

"Mr

"Mr Cleghorn, whom I mentioned above, is at present in the Catholic seminary of Old Hall Green, Puckeridge, Hertfordshire. He can probably name another gentleman who saw the Manuscripts at St Omer, and saved some small things, (but unconnected with the Manuscripts,) which he carried away in his pocket, and has still in his possession.

"I need not trouble your Lordship with my reflections upon this relation: but I ought not to omit that I was told, sometimes, that all the Manuscripts, as well as their boards, were consumed by fire in the cellar in which they had been deposited upon their arrival at St Omer."

The gentleman alluded to in the latter part of the above letter, is Mr Mostyn, from whom Mr Butler of Lincoln's Inn very kindly procured a statement of the particulars relating to this subject, in the year 1804, and transmitted it to Mr Fox. It contains in substance, though with some additional circumstances, and slight variations, the same account as Mr Cameron's, up to the period of the writer's leaving St Omer, which was previous to the imprisonment of the Frenchman.

Mr Fox, in a letter to Mr Laing, remarks, that, "to know that a paper is lost, is next best to getting a sight of it, and in some instances nearly as good." So many rumours have been circulated, and so many misapprehensions prevailed, respecting the contents and the fate of the manuscripts formerly deposited in the Scotch College at Paris, that it is hoped the above account, the result of the Historian's researches, will not be deemed out of its place in a Preface to a History of the times to which those manuscripts related.

On certain Forms of Despotism which prevail in the Savage State.

From Murray's "Enquiries Historical and Moral."

WRITERS on this subject have not failed to observe, that man, even at this early period, is sometimes found subjected to a degree of despotism, of which the severity can hardly be paralleled in more civilized ages. One instance, indeed, that of the Natches, was here so striking, as inevitably to force itself upon the attention. It has generally been regarded, however, as a mere accidental occurrence, and as forming a singular exception to that freedom, which forms the general characteristic of savage life. But extensive discoveries, made since the time of these writers, have brought to light a number of new societies, in which the sovereign meets with the same unlimited submission. On an attentive examination, too, of the accounts handed down from antiquity, we shall discover evident traces of the existence of these early sovereignties. Upon the whole, it appears to me evident, that this is a regular and constant stage through which man is destined to pass; and there is none, perhaps, which is more essential to the civilization of the species.

This form of government was, in North America, by no means confined to the Natches. It prevailed equally among the different nations of Florida and Virginia; nay, it extended, in a greater or less degree, over the whole east coast of North America, from the Gulph of Mexico, to the river St Lawrence, without excepting even the bleak shores of Nova Scotia. The vicinity of the sea, by yielding subsistence with ease and abundance, thus at once increasing numbers and diminishing the necessity of labour, accelerates the arrival of this state of things. In Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast, we find several numerous tribes living in a state of complete subjection. Most of the fertile and beautiful islands of the south sea, the Society, the Marquesas, the Sandwich, the Friendly, and the Pelew Islands, exist under this form of government. To them, may be added, the most fruitful and populous part of New Zealand.

In

In ancient history, too, we discover not glimpses merely, but distinct traces of this form of society. The most populous and civilized of the Scythian tribes, particularly the Massagetes; the Scandinavians, the Britons, evidently exhibit all its leading characteristics.

Man in a rude state, as we have repeatedly observed, is liable, in every passion, to run into extremes. Of this we have already seen instances in those of pride and resentment; and the case is the same with that of admiration. The untutored mind, when confined above all to a narrow round of objects, is, in all cases, liable to be affected, in an unlimited degree, by this sentiment. Any being, then, who possesses a striking superiority over others, especially if that superiority be beneficently exerted, becomes, as it were, its idol, and is worshipped with a reverence which knows no bounds. This propensity, indeed, with the devotional character which it assumes, may, perhaps, be considered as a secret tendency of the soul towards that Being who is alone worthy of this unbounded affection.

We daily see the veneration with which such persons, above all, when placed in rural and sequestered situations, regard men superior in rank, by whom they are treated with kindness. Now, in the societies we are now considering, the chief, who has once risen to distinction by personal qualities, or the supposed favour of the divinity, becomes the grand object on which the eyes of all are constantly fixed. There is not, as in a more cultivated society, any variety of objects to diversify the passions, or prevent them from all centering in this single point. Nor is the authority of the sovereign, as in the most absolute of subsequent forms of government, checked by any restraint of law, of custom, of public opinion; for these are not yet formed; nor is there any sentiment capable of rivalling that, which represents him as the object of supreme veneration. Hence the obedience, the blind submission paid to him, are absolutely without a parallel.

We may observe, moreover, that the despotism thus established is completely the despotism of opinion. In the great states afterwards formed, a small body of men armed and collected round the person of the sovereign, may keep in awe extensive provinces, incapable of acting in concert, ignorant of each others sentiments, and deprived of the means of communication. But here all the subjects are collected within a small compass; they are equally armed *, and can assemble on all occasions with the utmost facility. The savage chief, however, without palace, without guards, and without attendants, sleeps safer, resting on the assured fidelity of his subjects, than the eastern monarch, surrounded by myriads of satellites, in the most secret recesses of his *haram*. The historian of Louisiana observes, that among all the monarchs he knew of, that of the Natches alone was absolutely secure from all danger of rebellion. The Chiefs of the South Sea islands were thus seen by our navigators, without any external marks of royalty, going about unattended and unguarded, often paddling their own canoes; and were distinguishable only by the awful prostrations, and signs of profound homage, with which their presence was hailed. Advantage was fre-

* To this observation, I have met only with two exceptions; one of the Soiones in Scandinavia; and the other, of a savage nation in South America.—In both these cases, the arms were all kept in a place by themselves, under the royal custody. Yet this is so different from the general practice, that I should suspect it to be rather a mere arrangement of convenience, than a symptom of jealous precaution. (Charlevoix, Paraguay, I. 71. Tacitus, de Moribus Germanorum, 44.)

frequently taken of this circumstance, on occasion of the thefts which were habitually committed by those islanders. The chief was seized and carried on shipboard, upon which the stolen article was instantly restored. This mode of procedure, however, demanded peculiar delicacy, and it was an unsuccessful attempt to practice it, which proved fatal to Captain Cooke. The whole narrative of that unfortunate event, affords a striking illustration of the strength of this passion among these savages. The anxiety and alarm which appear whenever danger seems to threaten their king; the eager enquiries whether any injury be intended him: and above all, on the fall of one of their chiefs, the intrepidity with which they faced those arms, which before had struck them with such terror; after standing whose fire, they rushed forward and massacred all who could not effect their escape; all this indicates a spontaneous zeal and fidelity, which could not be the result of fear or compulsion.

Besides that obedience and submission which is common to them with the subjects of all absolute governments, other modes of homage are practised, peculiar to themselves, and eminently characteristic of their habits of thinking. Among the most remarkable of these, is the celebration of their prince's obsequies by human sacrifices. This too, in its original at least, is completely spontaneous, and is considered as a privilege of the first order. For this they chearfully sacrifice their own lives, and the lives of those who are dearest to them. They consider, as their first happiness, that of dying along with their sovereign, and being laid in the same grave.

Of all others, the most noted for this strange and savage custom, seem to have been the nation of the Natches. Among them, a certain number of persons, who had been born about the same time with their prince, were set aside to be his attendants during life, and his followers in death. To their number were added a few, who, by long and earnest solicitation, had succeeded in having their names placed upon this list. All the wives of the sovereign also accompanied him to the tomb, with the exception of such as had infants at the breast; and they have been known to give their children to another, and even to destroy them, rather than forfeit this privilege. On the appointed day, all these persons assembled to grace the obsequies of their chief: and while every other countenance was overspread with mourning, theirs was chearful and serene. They walked forth, dressed in their gayest attire, and met their fate, dancing and singing, with inconceivable joy and exultation*.

This custom prevailed very extensively, not only in America†, but in other parts of the world. Ancient Scythia, almost in every thing the counterpart of America, possessed also this trait of resemblance. It continued to be practised even by the Mexicans and Peruvians. Among the former, every nobleman (chief or lord of some town) had at death a priest and several of his slaves buried with him. At the death of the sovereign, two hundred persons were sacrificed‡. As the reverence for their princes gradually declines, this sacrifice may be supposed to become less and less voluntary, till at length compulsion becomes necessary §. When this is the case, the custom may be supposed approaching to its final abolition.

Among other tribes, life is sacrificed even on slighter occasions. In the Ca-

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* Charlevoix, VI. Lettres edifiantes, VIII. 13. 14. Pratz, Hist. of Louisiana, 354 7.

† Ramusio, III. 53.

‡ Purchas, V. 877-8.

§ Astley's Collection of Voyages and Travels, II. 537.

Canaries, when a lord came of age, or married, several of his people precipitated themselves from a high rock, in celebration of those happy events *.— Every reader must have heard of the Schiek, or Old Man of the Mountain, so famous in the time of the Crusades. It was upon this devotion of his people, upon the alacrity with which, at his command, they faced inevitable destruction, that he founded the system of assassination which rendered him so formidable. It is related, that one day, standing with an European ambassador on the brink of a precipice, he, with the mere view of displaying his absolute power, called to him a boy, who, at his command, instantly threw himself down, and was dashed to pieces.

It was customary with the Floridans to make their first-born a sacrifice to their king; and in the presence of an assembled multitude, the inhuman ceremony was performed, amid shouts and savage rejoicings †. Among the Ansicans, with whom human flesh is considered as the most delicious food, the nobles are said often to present themselves and families, for the purpose of being served up as a dish at the table of their master ‡.

Among other nations, we find customs less fatal indeed, but no less expressive of unbounded veneration. In Otaheite, on the death of the sovereign, the whole people take new names; as if, by this mighty change, they had all been converted into different beings. When he has entered any house, it is from that time sacred to him; no other person must set foot within it. Captain Cook having landed at a village in the Sandwich Islands, found all the inhabitants lying prostrate at the doors of their houses: and on enquiring the reason, learned that it was in honour of a certain great man who had recently arrived there. The same navigator having invited the king of the Friendly Islands into his cabin, the monarch's attendants instantly took the alarm, and remonstrated against a measure which would enable any one to walk *above* his majesty *.

Among the ancient Ethiopians, if the sovereign lost a leg or an arm, all his courtiers thought it incumbent on them to mutilate themselves in like manner †.

We have now seen this authority of the savage chieftain under two aspects; while forming, and after arriving at its full maturity. But there is a third aspect under which it must be viewed, before we can understand completely the phenomena which it exhibits; this is that of its decay. Power, and, above all, despotic power, after subsisting for a certain period, inevitably sinks into a state of debility. Such seems to be the provision made by nature against its permanence, which would keep the human mind in a state of perpetual childhood; and for furnishing to a people, at certain intervals, the opportunity of acquiring such a measure of liberty, as circumstances may render them capable of. The sources of this debility are not difficult to trace. The chiefs, finding themselves in the undisputed possession of this high authority, no longer feel the same impulse to exertion. It is no longer necessary for them to display those qualities, or that attention to the interest of their people, which first raised them to distinction. They abandon themselves to indolence and voluptuousness. Poulaho, king of the Friendly Islands, had got so fat with indolence and eating, that he was scarcely able to drag himself along ‡.

The

* Astley's Collection of Voyages and Travels, II. 535.

† De Bry, America, II. 33. Purchas, V. 848.

‡ De Bry, India Orientalis, III. 12.

* Cooke's Third Voyage, I. 265.

† Diodorus Siculus.

‡ Cooke's Third Voyage, I. 264, &c.

The sovereign of Otaheite rarely condescended to set his foot to the ground; he was carried about every where on the shoulders of his attendants. Even the lifting of food to his mouth was considered by him as too great an effort; and he left this office to them also *. After Pomarre's army had gained a signal victory over that of a rival chief, he himself was found at a great distance from the battle, lying flat on the ground, and holding fast by the roots of a tree, motionless with terror †. However powerful the influence of habit, when deeply rooted, it cannot be supposed that, among a people who still retain somewhat of an active and warlike character, such a dynasty should not gradually lose their influence. The governments of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands have already begun to be broken up by the successful rebellion of several chiefs, whose authority, notwithstanding the outward reverence paid to it, could not rest upon the same foundation of public opinion. As the royal power declines, an aristocracy is formed, consisting of princes of the blood and their descendants, who, in process of time, multiply to a considerable number; of distinguished warriors; and of priests. —Yet their authority, too, gradually declines, from the operation of the same causes which had undermined that of the sovereign. The people, at length, shaking off that blind submission to which they had resigned themselves, become sensible of their superiority in physical strength, and lay claim to a share of the public authority. A government is then formed of a free, active, and enterprising character, almost in every respect the reverse of the present. This, however, constituting a stage by itself, does not now come under our notice.

In forming an estimate of the three successive aspects under which this government appears, we may observe, that the first is too savage, too deeply tinged with the preceding ferocity; while the last is effeminate and licentious to an excessive degree. But the intermediate state, lying at a distance from both extremes, presents us with many very amiable and happy forms of society.

Account of FOWLS-HEUGH, *near* STONEHAVEN.

FOWLS-HEUGH is a steep rock on the eastern coast of Scotland, about three or four miles to the southward of Stonehaven. It is nearly a quarter of a mile in length; and its height from the sea, which washes the foot of it, is upwards of two hundred feet. It is observed from a considerable distance by persons at sea; and is easily distinguished from the adjacent rocks by the whiteness of its appearance. On the face of it, there are innumerable small chinks and crevices, in which the fowls make their nests; and at some places there are long shelves, or ledges, which are occupied in the same manner.

The rock, and the birds which lodge on it, are considered the property of the proprietor of the neighbouring estate, who lets them for a considerable sum of yearly rent to a tenant, who is called the Heughman, and who is obliged annually to give the landlord a young hawk, from a nest of one of these birds, of an uncommonly large size, which builds in the rock regularly every year.

The fowls called Queets, Nories, and Kittyweaks, are those which build in greatest numbers on this rock; and besides these there are Gulls, Shags, and various other kinds of aquatic birds. The Queets and Nories are much smaller in size than an ordinary duck,

* We were surprised to see so stout a man, perhaps the largest in the whole island, fed like a cuckoo. *Missionary Voyage*, 75—† Missionary Voyage, 182.

duck, and have very short wings; but their eggs, which are of different colours, are very large, exceeding a duck's egg in bulk considerably.

The manner of taking the eggs and young fowls from the nest is very strange, and attended with a considerable degree of hazard. As the face of the rock is perpendicular, and washed at the foot by the sea, it is impossible to ascend it by ladders or otherwise. The Heughman is therefore obliged to descend from the top, which he does in the following manner:—He provides himself with a large sack or sheet, a strong rope, and a pole, on the end of which is a small bag kept open at the mouth by an iron ring.—When the rope is fastened round his body, he is lowered down from the top of the cliff by five or six persons, most of whom are generally women. On the margin of the cliff there is placed a small wooden machine, on which is fixed a pulley for the rope to run upon, that it may not be cut by rubbing upon the edge of the rock. In going down he poizes himself by placing his feet against the front of the precipice; and when he arrives at the places where the eggs are in greatest plenty, he makes signals to the persons above, who allow him to stop till he has emptied the nests, which, by means of the bag at the end of his pole, he can do for a considerable distance around him. When he is out of the sight and hearing (which is very often the case) of those who hold the rope above, there is a person placed on some projecting point, to whom he makes signals when he wishes to be lowered or hoisted from one place to another; and this person communicates the signals to his companions. As soon as he has collected all the booty within his reach, or as much as he can conveniently stow about him, he is pulled up; and when he has emptied his sack, he again descends at another place, collects the eggs, and is again hoisted up in the same way.

July 1808.

At some places, where the top of the cliff is projected over the subjacent sea, he will hang suspended in the air at a considerable distance from the face of the precipice. When in this pendulous situation, he will place his pole, which is about twenty feet long, against the rock, and, by that means, forcing himself farther from its front, will swing back into the recesses where the birds build, and remain till he has emptied the nests, when he is lowered or raised to some other place.

A person cannot stand on the brink of this vast precipice, and observe the adventurous fowler, half-way down, engaged in this frightful employ, while thousands of fowls are flying to and fro from one place to another, without being put in mind of Edgar's description of Dover cliff:

"How fearful 'tis to cast one's eyes so
"low!
"The crows and choughs that wing the
"mid-way air
"Seem scarce so gross as beetles. Half-
"way down
"Hangs one that gathers samphire,—
"dreadful trade!
"Methinks he seems no bigger than
"one's head.
"The fishermen that walk upon the
"beach
"Appear like mice; and yon tall an-
"choring bark
"Seems lessen'd to her cock, her cock
"a buoy,
"Almost too small for sight——.
"——The murmuring surge beneath
"Cannot be heard so high."

The eggs, immediately after they are taken from the nests, are boiled till they become quite hard, when they will keep, without spoiling, for a considerable time. They are sometimes packed up, and sent even as far as London; but the greater number of them are sold by the Heughman at his own house, near the top of the rock, particularly on Sundays, when great numbers of people come from Stonehaven, and other places in the neighbourhood.

A short time after the season of the eggs is over, the Heughman again descends the rock in the way before described, and collects from the nests the young Kittyweaks, which are the only fowls whose flesh is generally eaten. When the feathers are taken off, the birds are carried about and sold thro' the country. Though they might be preserved for a long time, and made fit for exportation to distant places, by being salted and dried in the sun, yet this is never done, as the demand for them in the neighbourhood is so great that they are all sold as soon as they are taken from their nests.

About the beginning of autumn, when the young birds begin to fly, and the Heughman has taken all that he can get at by descending from the top of the rock, he places nets over the face of it at certain places, where great numbers of the fowls are caught. The old ones, which are catched in this manner, are only valuable on account of their feathers, their flesh not being nearly so good as the flesh of the young ones, and very seldom eaten.

The Fowlsheugh shooting season commences about this time, when great numbers of the birds are killed. Every day, while the season lasts, people from Stonehaven, Aberdeen, and other places, come to the foot of the rock in boats, when they get liberty to shoot from the Heughman, upon paying him a shilling for each gun that they bring with them. The fowls are still so numerous, notwithstanding what have been taken by the Heughman, that persons who are accustomed to shooting will bring down two or three at every shot, and sometimes even five or six. The shooting at the birds in most places of the cliff must be from the boats, there being only one landing-place at the foot of the rock from which they can be fired at. The noise made by the fowls while the shooting continues, is so great as almost to exceed description, and has even become proverbial in the country.

As soon as the young ones are able to procure their own food, and to fly a considerable distance, the whole birds, old and young, whose number is still immense, notwithstanding the extraordinary havock which has been made by the pillaging hand and ensnaring nets of the Heughman, and the thousands which have been destroyed by the murderous gun of the sportsman, take their departure from the rock, where there is scarcely one to be seen until the ensuing spring, when they again return to lay their eggs.

Scottish Review.

I. Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God; and on the Duty, Character, Security, and Final Happiness of his Righteous Subjects. By the Rev. David Savile, A. M. 8vo. Mundell & Co. Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.

IN the introduction to this work, Mr Savile justly observes, that the subjects discussed in it are among the most important which can occupy the attention of the human mind. Any attempt to illustrate them, therefore, must, if well executed, be extremely deserving the attention of the public. Most of them indeed have been already treated of at great length; the advantage, however, which our author proposes to himself, is that of giving a more popular, uniform, and connected view of them, than is to be found in former publications. For this purpose, his work appears to us, in many respects, to be well qualified. He appears to have deeply studied the subject, both by reading and meditation. His style is very well suited to a popular work; completely oratorical, bold, and rapid; sometimes deficient in polish and regularity, but always animated, and frequently eloquent. The following are the

the important subjects of which he treats:

1. The existence of God. 2. The omnipresence of God. 3. The goodness of God. 4. The providence of God. 5. The moral Government of God. 6. Moral obligation. 7. The character of the upright. 8. The security of the upright. 9. The final triumph of the upright. 10. The evidences of a future state. 11. The prospect of a future state opened by the gospel. 12. The knowledge of eternal life. 13. The glory of the righteous in Heaven. 14. The same subject.

Mr Savile considers as incorrect the distinction of the arguments for the existence of the Deity into that *a priori* and *a posteriori*, and therefore has endeavoured to blend the two into one. We think indeed he has fairly proved the inaccuracy of the former term.—That which is called the argument *a priori* certainly pre-supposes the observation that something exists. It requires no more, however; it is *prior* to any particular and detailed examination of what that something is. We are still therefore inclined to think, that it may be advantageous to treat it separately, since it certainly admits of a more rigid and accurate mode of proof, than the other.

Mr S. considers Dr Clarke as having failed in his management of the argument above alluded to. We confess, however, it appears to us that he has only proved the inaccuracy of his definition of the term "Necessary Existence." Most of the reasoning of that celebrated writer, when cleared of this defect, stands, we think, upon an immoveable foundation. The arguments, however, which our author has substituted in the room of those of Dr Clarke, appear to possess considerable ingenuity, though our limits do not permit us to enter into any particular examination of them.

The following passages will afford very good specimens of our author's mode of reasoning, and of that flowing and copious eloquence which is characteristic of his style. The first relates to the happiness to be derived from the observance of the law of God.

To induce us to observe this law still more strictly, let us recollect, that while it is the law of God and of society, it is also *the law of felicity*—Every individual who observes this law, in whatever circumstances he may be placed, whether prosperous or adverse, must feel himself, at least, comparatively happy. This is the natural consequence of what has already been said of the tendency of obedience to the law, to promote the happiness of society, unless we can suppose a whole society to be happy, and at the same time the individuals who compose it to be unhappy. But this we cannot suppose; it is a palpable absurdity; and in every case it will be found to hold true, that just so much as we have of devout regard to God and to his holy law, just so much shall we have of true felicity. God himself is eternally and infinitely happy, because, he necessarily loves and acts agreeably to the law of eternal and infinite reason, or, in other words, because he is eternally and infinitely holy. Angels too are much happier than we are, because they are much more conformed to God; much more conformed to reason, his immutable law. And we in our lower sphere can only approach to their happiness, by imitating their obedience.—Man, while disobedient, while regardless of God, and without subjection to his holy law, is in a disordered and unnatural state. He is a degraded animal, clinging only to this earth, lying at the mercy of events, tortured by the cravings of insatiable desires, and tossed by the incessant tempest of ungovernable passions. He cannot, at the same time, divest himself of the power of conscience. His sins often rise up in horrible array against him, and stare him in the face. He anticipates the tribunal of God, and has "nothing but a fearful looking for of judgment." But he who has grace given him to observe the divine law, is a friend of Christ, and need fear no evil. Christ loves him and numbers him with his chosen, and bids him be of good cheer, because his sins are forgiven him. His heart therefore becomes the sanctified seat of serenity

and order; all his desires and passions are directed to their proper objects; his soul is the highly-favoured habitation which Deity itself hath chosen to dwell in. "If a man love me," (sayeth Christ,) "and keep my words, (that is, "my *law*,) my Father will love him; "and we will come and take up our "abode with him." Who can describe the happiness of that man, who is thus singled out from the world, and admitted to "fellowship with the Father and with "his Son Jesus Christ?" *His* is a peace that passeth all understanding; the joy of heaven upon earth, the triumph of eternity in the moments of time.—No blighting blast of adversity can wither his comforts. Death itself cannot sever him from the source of happiness.—Nay, "glorying in tribulation," he regards death only as his Father's messenger kindly sent to call him home. And when his friends stand weeping around him, and taking their last adieu, with a smile of heaven on his cheek, and a sweet humble hope sparkling in his eye, he can calmly say, "Weep not for *me*, "but for *yourselves*, who have still to "struggle with sin and with mortality. "Earth and you I leave behind me; "but I go to angels, to God my Savi-"our, my everlasting joy." He gently falls asleep in Jesus: he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him. Evil then shall never reach him; ignorance shall never cloud his understanding; deviations from God's *law* shall never grieve his spirit: he is then made perfect; and his perfection and happiness are without measure and without end.

P. 170.

The following passage, which forms part of the discourse on the evidences of a future state, is perhaps still preferable:

The doctrine of a future state is evinced not only by the *justice*, but by the *wisdom* of God.—Wisdom is never needlessly profuse of its gifts, but proportions exactly the means it employs, and the endowments it confers to the nature and value of the end which it designs to accomplish. Now, God is infinite in wisdom, and therefore we are warranted to infer that he suits harmoniously the nature, the powers, and faculties, of all his creatures, to the stations in which they are placed, and the purposes which they are destined to serve.—The vegetable tribes are fitted for the particular soil and climate in which they are destined to grow, and the inferior animals receive that particular frame, that particular degree of strength, and those particular instincts and propensities, which are perfectly correspondent to the place they hold in the creation, and the offices they are appointed to perform. The same wisdom, then, is doubtless employed in the construction of man. Doubtless his nature, with all its capacities and powers, is every way adapted to his rank in the scale of being, and to the measure of his duration.—But how can this wisdom, this divine adaptation, be made apparent, if he be only the insect of a day: if, after taking a few turns upon the theatre of existence, he sink in death never to exist again?—He has a soul, an immaterial, spiritual principle within him, capable of endless existence; and is it consistent with wisdom,—infinite wisdom,—to give him this glorious capacity in vain?—He can think, reason, abstract himself from the objects of sense and time, rise above all that pertains to earth, and soar upon the wings of heavenly contemplation. But why so highly endowed; why so divinely exalted; if he be so soon to be destroyed for ever; to become, both body and soul, as if he had never been?—He can reach the sublimest heights of virtue, he can hold fellowship with angels, and reflect the image of the Divinity; but why furnish him with this excellence; why adorn him with this image, if he were merely to number a few evil days, and then for ever perish?—Our own nature proclaims to us our future existence. The all-wise Creator has bestowed upon us faculties, the bestowing of which we cannot account for, had they a reference only to this land of shadows.—There must then be another scene, where, in a nobler soil, and beneath more friendly skies, they shall mature and flourish, and attain their just, unbounded exercise.—Yes, we are not abortive beings: death does not strike us off from existence; it only changes our residence, and carries us to better mansions,—"mansions not "made with hands, eternal in the hea-"vens." P. 257.

My soul! awake then into action; gro-

grovel not here below: live as a son of God, have thy conversation in heaven. Nothing earthly can fill thy vast desires: only the infinite God can fill them; only he who is blessed for ever, can bless thee with life and joy everlasting.—Life! joy everlasting! the mere hope of this, while man is here,—while he is nothing more than *man*,—the *mere* hope of this, is his dearest portion. It inspires and solaces the heaven-born pilgrim: It gives health to the frame, and angel-vigour to the mind—Like the fair summer-evening, it beams sweetness and serenity. It is man's most estimable joy: it is his paradise below.

P. 205.

II. Indian Recreations; consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India: accompanied with Hints concerning the Means of Improving the condition of the natives of that country. By the Rev. Wm. Tennant A. M. L. L. D. &c. Vol. III. 8vo. 9s. Longman & Co. London; Anderson, Edinburgh. 1808.

THE two first volumes of this work appeared some years ago, and have been well received by the public, as containing a variety of useful information respecting the situation and character of the natives of India. The present is upon a subject still more immediately interesting, and which has of late attracted a large share of public attention. The author is a zealous advocate for the system which has, for some time past, been pursued by the British government in India. He conceives it to be not only strictly conformable to justice, but eminently conducive to the interests both of the mother country and of the natives. We shall not enter at present into the discussion of a question to determine which with certainty would require an extent of study which few are able to bestow upon it. Those, however, who wish to hear this side of the question will probably find the present work as satisfactory as any which has been published upon it with the same view. It shews good sense, and pretty extensive views; and though it does not enter quite so much into detail as might be wished, contains, on the whole, a good deal of information.—The style is simple and perspicuous, and not devoid of elegance. As a specimen of the work, we shall give some of our author's observations on a subject which of late has been much agitated, that of the attempts recently made to introduce Christianity into India by means of missions. In this view, he considers *preaching* as likely to be altogether ineffectual. He says,

Among the Hindoos, no collision of opinion has awakened the curiosity of the people, or roused the human intellect: no books have ever reached their hands to convey information, nor has even a newspaper been printed in the native language. Of all abstract ideas, the multitude in India is almost entirely destitute. To a people in this state, it is in vain that you propose any system of doctrines for their discussion: there can hardly be any sufficiently simple for their understanding; and perhaps none too gross for their belief.

Unfortunately for the Hindoos, their Brahmins will not permit them to exercise the small portion of intellect which they are known to possess; since every departure from the customary rites is held up by them as of all things the most sinful, and not to be expiated but by the severest penalties. Thus the attachment of an Hindoo to his faith and worship, is guarded equally by his ignorance and fear. It is the care of the priesthood, who among them are the sole guides of opinion, to keep him constantly under the dominion of both. They watch and labour to preserve ignorance, not to disseminate knowledge, every inlet to which is guarded as closely as the avenues of death*.

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* Their conduct seems to resemble that of those persons who are blamed for "detaining the truth in unrighteous-"ness."

These causes alone, without any violent opposition on the part of the Hindoos, have hitherto prevented any considerable degree of success from ever signalising the labours of our missionaries in India. At different times, as well as the present, the fervor of zeal, or the efforts of humanity, have produced various exertions in favour of the natives; but as all these plans have borne the same aspect, and have embraced similar means, the causes of disappointment have remained strong and permanent; their efforts have proved almost uniformly fruitless. In the province of Madura, and afterwards in the Mysore, some of the lower classes have attended the discourses of missionaries, and yielding a kind of assent to their doctrines, if assent can be given to what is not understood, they have been enrolled in their catalogue of believers, although more than a nominal Christianity has never yet been found in these parts: a church and teachers have been established in Delhi for near two hundred years *, and still subsists there; it has, however, received no increase of converts to afford any hope of final success. The missionaries of the Propaganda have lately been depressed, and either seem weary of so fruitless a task, or carry it on with a feebleness which gives little countenance to the hopes of their employers. P. 275.

But a method, he conceives, by which the same object might be gradually but effectually accomplished, would be the establishment of schools, and it would appear that the avidity of the natives for this species of instruction is equal to the aversion which they entertain for the other. Our author says,

Happily for the execution of this measure, the natives have no aversion to commit their children to the tuition of Europeans; they are rather ambitious that their offspring should acquire the accomplishment of reading and writing the English, though a foreign language, as the means of enabling them to prosecute successfully some lucrative branch of trade, and of introducing them as clerks and agents into the employment of the British. An Hindoo of rank will not, it is confessed, allow his children either to eat or sleep in the same apartment with Europeans, but he is known to permit them freely to remain at a day-school, which for the above-named branches of education is sufficient.

It is asserted by persons practically acquainted with this subject, that the desire of the people after education is so strong, that several have at present, with much expence, placed their children under the tuition of Europeans: and that there are many more taught by such of the natives themselves as understand the English language. Where neither of these means of instruction can be afforded, there have been many instances of spelling books, and copies for learning to write, being purchased by such as have supposed that they might acquire these branches of knowledge by their own private application *.

There are at present residing in Calcutta two gentlemen, who have not only witnessed these several facts, but who have themselves been engaged in the tuition of some natives of distinction, and who have been able to communicate to them much useful instruction. The parsimonious habits of an Hin-

* First planted by Portuguese Jesuits, according to Thevenot. The labours of this Order were spread through almost every country in the Eastern world. Vide *Lettres edifiantes et curieuses.* They boast of having performed miracles, and to have made numerous converts: but these narratives were not believed, even by the natives, and have thrown discredit on the whole of their exertions.

* From Volume I. of this work, it appears that schools for the instruction of the natives are already pretty general in many parts of India: it is probable too, that such institutions are of very old standing in that country. Their method of teaching to read, write, and spell, by a single process, is at once expeditious and unexpensive. It is accomplished by forming the letters on sand, spread either upon the ground or on a table; and one lesson is no sooner finished, than the characters are effaced to make room for another.

Hindoo, almost of every rank, rendering him averse to part with money on any occasion, unless to his Brahmin, the institution of schools here proposed ought to be attended with an established salary, as a provision for the teachers: this provision might be occasionally increased, by the contribution of such wealthy natives as are able to afford a liberal assistance to the instruction of their children. In other cases, the benefit of knowledge would be more acceptable to the natives by being conferred gratuitously. P. 280.

In reply to the obvious question as to the difficulty of procuring teachers, Dr T. replies, that there is now in India a very numerous mixed race, produced by the intercourse of European settlers with Indian women, who would be willing and even happy to undertake the employment for a moderate salary. Being excluded from offices in the service of the East India company, they are frequently brought to poverty, arising from the absolute want of employment.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ACCOUNT of the Life and Writings of James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esqr. Author of Travels to discover the Source of the Nile. By Alexander Murray, F.A.S.E. and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. Large 4to. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6d.

A complete system of Merchants Accounts, containing the Principles and Modern Improvements of Book-keeping; in various sets of books, by single and double entry. Adapted to schools as well as to counting-houses. By James Morison, Accomptant, Master of the Mercantile Academy, Glasgow. Imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR Walter Scott will soon present the public with a new edition of the works of Thomson, in three volumes octavo. It will be accompanied by a life of the author, of which little seems hitherto to have been discovered, and which Mr Scott's local connections may be supposed to render him well qualified for illustrating. In particular, it will contain a number of original letters hitherto unknown to the public, which we understand he has been fortunate enough to procure.

Mr Scott is also about to publish a new edition of the works of the celebrated Lord Somers, accompanied by a life of the author, and historical notes.

The University of Edinburgh has lately received a splendid acquisition in the magnificent Collection of Minerals bequeathed to it by the late Dr Thomson, of Naples. That celebrated mineralogist, during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mineral kingdom, lost no opportunity of forming a most splendid collection, which, having fortunately escaped every danger, has arrived at Edinburgh uninjured. This bequest Dr Thomson accompanied with the endowment of One thousand five hundred pounds, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a lecturer on mineralogy and the support of the cabinet. The latter is contained in forty very large boxes, which are deposited in the museum of the University, and proper cases are making for the reception of the specimens. The interesting and valuable collection of the late ingenious Dr Hutton, of Edinburgh, has also been deposited in the museum.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE late lamented Dr Gregory left an invaluable legacy to the literary world, and to the rising generation, in a work

work which he had finished but the week previous to his death, and part of the manuscripts of which was in the hands of the printer. It consists of a Series of Letters to his Son, on Taste, Literature, and Criticism. Perhaps a more correct idea cannot be given of it, than in the words of the author contained in a Letter to his publisher on its completion; he there remarked, "that this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and that, whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." The work is printing in two volumes, corresponding with the Lectures of the same author, on Experimental Philosophy, and it will be published early in July.

A volume of recent Travels, through Spain and Portugal, is announced for immediate publication, and such a work cannot fail to be generally interesting at the present moment.

In the course of next winter, will be published, (to be continued quarterly,) the first Number of a Classical Journal, consisting of Classical and Biblical Criticisms, and of Academical Prize Poems and Dissertations. The work will be conducted by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and will admit analagous communications from every part of the world, in Latin, French, and English.

Dr Watkins is printing two new editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before, and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type for the use of families.

Mr Grant, of Crouch-End, will publish, in a few days, a work, entitled "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy, or a grammar-school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Dr Williams's long-promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government, and the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to make its appearance in July or August.

Several republications are announced, as, 1. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, revised and corrected by James Creighton, A. B. with notes, by Adam Clarke, L.L.D. 2. Nature of Imposture, fully displayed.—3. Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. 4. Baxter's Reformed Pastor, abridged and improved, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.—5. Dr Dodd's Comfort for the afflicted. 6. Gambado's Academy for Grown Horsemen. And, 7. Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix, by Mr W. Fryer.

Dr Glasse is about to publish another edition of the New Testament, with Burkitt's Observations, to be comprised in a large volume octavo. This edition will contain such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short useful and practical annotations thereon. By this farther abridgment, the editor hopes to bring this valuable work into more general circulation.

Mr Parkes has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly interesting and truly important discoveries of Mr Davy. A new edition (being the third) thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of the next week.

Mr Jones has in the press, a work illustrative of the Four Gospels.

A supplementary volume is about to appear of Birds to Barr's Edition of Buffon. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature, since the death of the illustrious Buffon; and, for that purpose, have procured the splendid edition of his works, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes, and selected from it every article of importance.

Mr Southey is engaged upon a Hir-

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tory of Brazil, which will be immediately put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed during the last eight years. The best native historians of that kingdom have perceived the necessity of arranging their national history under three distinct heads; Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. These parts have no farther connection, than that of relating to the same people, each forming in itself a complete whole. According to chronological order, the History of Brazil would have been the last in the series, but as public curiosity is particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. A critical catalogue of all the authorities, printed or manuscript, in the possession of the author, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work.

A new Translation of the Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the press, by the Rev. J. Evans, author of two Tours through North and South Wales. The work will be preceded by an introductory Chapter on the State of Religion from the earliest Period in Britain, anterior to the commencement of Bede's æra, and a continuation from authentic documents down to the Norman conquest, so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo-Saxon church.

Proposals have been distributed for publishing by subscription, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, greatly enlarged and corrected, in five quarto volumes, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. In this work, the whole of Herbert will be reprinted, and his corrections and additions inserted in their proper places. A great number of books will be mentioned which were unknown to him, and of those that he has briefly and imperfectly noticed, the description will, in general, be more ample and accurate. The notes, biographical and bibliographical, are intended to be copious. Anecdotes relative to the authors of books, as well as to the books themselves, will be occasionally given. Information on these subjects will be collected chiefly from the writings of Wood, Nicholson, Hearne, Tanner, Bagford, Warton, Ritson, Bishop Percy, Pinkerton, G. Ellis, Todd, and Brydges. Many interesting remarks will also be inserted from the communications of eminent modern bibliographers; and the public libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, will be carefully consulted. It is intended to omit the prologues of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c. in the first volume, and to throw them into the fifth by way of supplement. By this method, the account of the books will be less interrupted, and the object specified by Ames and Herbert equally attained; namely, that of supplying materials for filling up imperfect copies of our early printers. Almost all the plates of Ames, which Herbert has indiscriminately admitted, are not only destitute of taste and skill, but are incorrect representations of the originals. Fac-similes of the types and devices of printers, are crowded together in a minute and irregular manner, and printers' portraits are given with little fidelity or elegance. In the present edition, it is proposed to remedy these defects, and to give accurate and well-executed copies of originals. As a number of curious wood cuts are intended to be engraved, it is presumed that this edition of British Typographical Antiquities will afford an illustration of the progress of engraving, as well as of the History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland. The fifth volume will comprehend:—1. An Account of the Private Presses in England, including a complete *Catalogue Raisonne* of the works printed at Strawberry-hill. 2. A List of Books printed at the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. A List of Books printed by Ruddiman, Bower, and Baskerville, with Biographical Memoranda and Portraits of those Printers. 4. The Prologues of our early English Printers.—5. A Printer's Grammar upon a Plan entirely new, with Plates by way of illustrations. 6. Two Indexes; the one an Analytical Index, comprehending all the books enumerated in the body of the work, arranged according to their respective classes; the other a complete general index of persons and things.

We have already had occasion to notice the intended travels into the East, of Captain Hogelmuller, under the auspices of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and his invitation of questions respecting the countries to which his visits

sits were designed to extend. The term fixed for the transmission of these questions was till the end of February last, and before Christmas he had received five hundred. Among the learned bodies by whom they were sent, were the academies of Petersburgh, Copenhagen, and Turin, with several universities of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Several statesmen had also contributed their inquiries.

The first volume of a Dictionary of the Teutonic language has lately been published by M. le Camp. It forms more than one thousand pages in quarto, containing 26,735 articles, and yet includes only the first five letters of the alphabet. The author admits all the dialects of the Teutonic tongue, and the technical terms of every art.

Among the new works published at Munich, one, entitled, *Gemählde aus dem Nonnenleben*, Pictures of Monastic Life, has lately excited considerable sensation. It is compiled by M. Linpowsky, from the archives of the suppressed nunneries in Bavaria.

A projector at Paris has offered to construct a press capable of printing, in twelve hours, 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding twenty four sheets, either in the common way, or in stereotype. He further announces a press capable of working 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types, in twelve hours, and also a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use.

The Abbe Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 140 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is a bull of Pope John III. for finishing the church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears, that to the end of the 11th century, the papal bulls were always written upon papyrus.

Don Juan Manuel de Arejula has lately published, at Madrid, a short Description of the Yellow Fever, which reigned some time since in Andalusia. He considers it as highly contagious. A contrary opinion is maintained by Don Francisco Salva, who studied the disease at Barcelona, and describes it as not contagious, but attributes it to exhalations from the port of that city, which is daily becoming shallower, and is likely to be in time completely filled up by the accumulations of filth thrown into it.

M. Michaux, whose travels through the United States are not unknown to the English reader, has recently been sent a second time by the French government to explore the forests of the vast American continent. He is actively engaged in fulfilling the objects of his mission, and has transmitted to the Professors of Natural History in the French Institute, several specimens of seeds, with a view to the cultivation in France of the American oak, and other useful trees.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR DAVY, in the concluding Lectures of his Course at the Royal Institution, gave a distinct and very luminous exhibition of his grand discovery, the decomposition of the alkalies. His first experiments were with potash and soda, which, in their dry state, are non-conductors, but when moistened, have the property of conducting electricity. In both instances, he clearly produced metalline substances, by bringing them within the action of the Voltaic battery.—Oxygen was given out at the positive side of the battery, and at the negative little globules of the metallic base were instantly formed. The metaline bases of the alkalies, he named potassium and sodaium, chusing the termination um, in compliance with the present nomenclature of metals, in order that they might agree with platinum, plumbum, &c. &c. These new metals, to appearance, are precisely like mercury, but very different from that metal in their various properties, which he enumerated and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present. He showed the great inflammability of the new metals, by touching them with the smallest quantity of water, when they instantly took fire.

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They are both malleable at the common temperature, and may be spread into very thin leaves on a plate of glass, by mere pressure. So great, however, is their attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, that they almost instantly became tarnished. Before the discovery of these new metals, only two bodies of this class, viz. iron and platinum, were capable of being welded, and that at a very great heat; whereas separate parts of the potassium and sodaium, can be united readily at the common temperature of the atmosphere. The specific gravity of the potassium is to that of water as about six to ten; in the case of sodaium, it is as ninety-three to one hundred. Mr Davy showed, that the metals which he had spread on glass were easily fusible again by the heat of a spirit lamp, by the application of which they almost instantly ran into globules. The attraction of these new metals for oxygen, was shown by their burning at a red heat, when the alkalies were again revived. In analyzing them with great accuracy, he found the potash contained fourteen parts of oxygen, and eighty-four of metalline base, but the soda contained twenty parts of oxygen to eighty of base. These metals introduced into a jar of oxymuriatic gas spontaneously took fire, and the white fume collected on the glass, was in the one case muriate of potash, in the other, muriate of soda, or common culinary salt. Particles of the new metals put into water, decomposed the water, and gave out a brilliant light. The water used was pure distilled water, which instantly after the decomposition of the metals, shewed by means of turmeric paper, that it was become highly alkaline. The same sort of action was exhibited by the nitric acid; and the potassium acted also on the sulphuric and other strong acids. Mr Davy placed small particles of the metals on ice, and they immediately decomposed the water and gave out a bright light: alkali was likewise formed on the ice. These metals unite with mercury and form solids: thus, one part of sodaium and three of mercury being mixed, the two fluids united in a state of solidity. Several other experiments were made, and the professor felt no hesitation in giving his opinion as to the great importance of these discoveries in their application to the arts; and even to an art, which he doubted if he should venture to mention, the art of war, as the destruction occasioned by these metals, if they could be brought into action, would be incontestibly greater than by those now in use. In reference to the detail of his own discoveries, he said the present state of knowledge was more likely to produce in him humility than exultation. The experimentalist was not the hero of his own tale, but he could not avoid being the subject of it; and he hoped the experiments and facts exhibited, would be considered independently of any opinion which he had divulged in connection with them. In the present imperfect state of enquiry, it would be presumption to expect that any thing would be permanently established.—Alluding to the great powers of the Voltaic battery *, he said, some might imagine that the desideratum of the alchemists was accomplished, and that the delusive hopes of those visionaries were, at length, realized: but it ought to be remembered, there was an immense interval between the processes of combination and decomposition, that the proper province of chemistry extended but to inorganic matter, that in the powers of combination other agents were employed, with whose nature we were wholly unacquainted, and to whose operation we might for ever remain strangers. Mr Davy, having shown his experiments on the fixed

* Mr Davy's battery contains thirty-eight thousand square inches of metal plates.

fixed alkalies, proceeded to ammonia, which, from the manipulations of Priestley and Steele, was regarded as a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen: he had do doubt in his mind, that it contained also a portion of oxygen. This he attempted to demonstrate by experiments, particularly by passing some ammonia, in a state of gas, through a porcelain tube, heated to a white heat; the hydrogen and nitrogen were collected, and in the glass vessel through which they passed, moisture was very apparent, which he felt satisfied was water, formed by the oxygen contained in the ammonia. Hence he inferred, that though oxygen had hitherto been considered as the acidifiable principle only, it would be found to be the alkalizing principle likewise. From the alkalies, he proceeded to the earths, which he enumerated and described, and which he considered as the link between the alkalies and metallic oxides, and he had no doubt that they would hereafter yield to some higher powers of the Voltaic battery, and exhibit the parts of which they were composed. On Barytes he then made an experiment, shewing very decisively that it contained an inflammable principle. He was next led to consider the phenomena of Meteoric Stones, and the light occasioned by them; which, Mr Davy said, were now perfectly explicable by the facts just discovered; but as to the place whence these bodies came, he gave no opinion, only that from the curves which they described, it was certain that they came from some other world, and were travellers only in our atmosphere; for if they had been formed there, their descent must be perpendicular to the surface of the earth, which, it was known, was not the case. The professor then referred to the several substances that had hitherto been deemed simple, supposing that all might, hereafter, be decomposed. In sulphur and charcoal, it was now known there was hydrogen: he seemed to suspect that the two great principles operating in nature, were the principle of inflammability and a metalline principle.

Dr Joseph Reade has published an Account of an Experiment, the result of which is in direct contradiction to the received opinion, that the agitation or friction of fluids cannot excite sensible heat. It is as follows:— The temperature of the apartment being 40°, half a pint of water, at a similar heat, was poured into a tin bottle-shaped vessel, into the aperture of which was inserted a thermometer surrounded with chamois leather, and made to fit accurately, with its bulb nearly in the axis. After briskly agitating the vessel for a few minutes, to his great surprise he found that the temperature of the water rose eight degrees: and, even after the apparatus was uncovered and laid at rest on the table, the water continued to rise for several minutes; proving the origin of the heat to be inherent in the fluid, and independent of any external causes. Anxious to obviate every source of fallacy or objection, Dr Reade prevented the communication of caloric by his hands, or of radiation from his body, by coating the tin vessel with many layers of woollen cloth carefully wrapped round it, over which there was a tin case, the entire nearly two inches in thickness, and covered externally with three wet towels. In the course of the experiment he dipped his hands frequently in snow water, and also sprinkled the towels. The Rev. Mr Hincks, lecturer on chemistry in the Cork Institution, to whom the experiment was communicated, on repeating it in a glass bottle, found the heat of the vessel, by means of a thermometer placed between it and the covering, to be inferior to that of the inclosed fluid, and on a par with the atmosphere, which proves in a most satisfactory manner, that there could be no communication of caloric from the hand.

Ex-

Experiments lately made at Venice shew that the oil of the Chinese radish is preferable to any other kind known, not only for culinary purposes, and giving light, but also as a medicine. From the experiments lately made by Dr Oliviero, it is found to be extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections, and has been employed with much success in convulsive coughs. It is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils, nor is the plant injured by the hardest frosts. The seed, which is very abundant, is gathered in May and June.

Improvements in Aberdeenshire.

A Commodious harbour has been erected at Burghead, of which a gentleman, travelling through the county of Moray, observes, "I was conducted to the new Harbour of Burghead, where I had the pleasure of seeing the very best situation for a harbour, upon the whole range of the south coast of the Murray Frith. Its piers are built of large blocks of fine freestone, admirably calculated for such an undertaking, and, in the erection of which, a sufficient attention has been paid to elegance as well as durability. As it frequently happens, during the boisterous winter months, and where the northerly gales blow right on shore, that vessels are compelled to run for Cromarty Frith, but, from the long narrow formation of that Frith, and the stupendous mountains surrounding it, the winds are often drawn so much from the west, that after entering the bay, many ships have again been forced into the Moray Frith, exposed to the greatest danger, and no place of safety was to be looked for nearer than Peterhead or Aberdeen: but now, in all such cases, they will have Burghead harbour completely in their power, and where every small vessel may approach, even at low water, those of a moderate size at half-tide, when laden, and the largest trading ships at high water. Houses, of large dimensions, are erecting on the pier, the lower part of which to be occupied as warehouses for merchandize in general, and the upper stories as extensive granaries. There is also a turnpike road immediately to be completed, from the harbour, to the great road leading between Elgin and Forres, by which the town of Elgin, and that populous and highly-cultivated country in its vicinity, will be most materially benefited. Several most respectable and patriotic gentlemen in that neighbourhood have already advanced large sums of money for this harbour, and they are in expectation of considerable assistance from the reversion of monies, still in the hands of the trustees for the forfeited estates: this they are well entitled to; such a harbour having been much wanted on the coast, is of general utility, and in such a state of forwardness as now to admit vessels with perfect safety. It is situated on the east side of a clear and spacious bay, of easy access with any wind, and capable of containing, when completed, sixty or seventy sail."

A set of baths has been recently erected at Fraserburgh, and their completion is announced. They consist of two cold baths, cut out of the solid rock, filled every tide from the sea; four warm baths, and a shower bath, with drawing-rooms and pump-room. The mineral water at Fraserburgh is said to have all the qualities of the chalybeate springs, and to be lighter than most springs of that quality in this country.

The Aberdeen bridewell will, it is expected, be fit for the reception of delinquents against the month of December next.

The foundation stone has been laid of a new bridge over the Dee at Ballater. *Aberdeen Journal.*

POETRY.

Poetry.

ADDRESS,

Spoken at the Royal Academy, INVERNESS, 4th JUNE, 1808.

Written by MR DAVID CAREY, *Author of the "Pleasures of Nature," "Reign of Fancy," &c. &c.*

HARK! ye who Genius love, from Learning's fane,
Symphonius bursts the rapt unbidden strain:
"Come to these shades and Academic bowers,
And twine the garland of unfading flowers,
Ye in whose ear, as dawn'd Youth's smiling day,
Prophetic Hope has sung her winning lay.
Lo! sudden bursting o'er your native north,
The young Auroras fling their radiance forth;
So by thy banks, O Ness, and silver streams,
The sun of Science sheds his brightening beams.
Sons of the rugged North, sedate and brave,
For you the prospect wakes as from the grave.
O'er all your fields, no more the haunts of strife,
The *liberal spirit* breathes creative life;
Wealth's ample tide flows fraught with blameless spoils,
And Fame applauding waits to crown your toils.
There busy Industry his labour plies,
And rears the lofty fabric to the skies.—
Or bids the waste in new-born beauty shine,
Or forms the long Canal's unrivall'd line;
Here in the shade which hallow'd hands have rear'd,
To Virtue's sons by no vain charms endear'd,
Young Genius sits and culls the seeds of thought,
Withstruggling energies sublimely wrought,
And meditates with rapt aspiring mind
The deeds that shed a lustre on mankind.

"Does Fame enchant thee with the smiles of Peace?
Thy honours, Rome! and thine, unrivall'd Greece!
Shall bid the smiling Arts go hand in hand
And bloom on Caledonia's farthest strand.
—Has Science trimm'd her lamp at midnight hour
To watch o'er Mind's illimitable power,
Or fondly mark, by chemic art refin'd,
New scenes that claim the wonder of mankind?
Here shall the studious mind be richly fed,
And sweet enchantment close around his head.
Or, eager still in nature's book to pry,
Wilt thou the Astronomic tube apply,
And trace with Fancy thro' the wide inane
The Comet's blaze and planetary train?
Here shalt thou mark the various systems roll,
And learn the laws which regulate the whole.

"Do Nature's fairest charms, in summer bower,
Sweet task! awake the Pencil's magic power?
Thy scenes, O Ness! shall prompt the pleasing toil,
So oft by Beauty view'd with raptur'd smile.
Or wake sublimer transports in thy soul
To trace her mountain walks when torrents roll?
Bennevis' pomp shall swell the bold design,
And all Salvator's daring scenes be thine.

"Does Valour fire thee?—In this calm abode
Shall War's dread arts to glory point the road.
And still may never Scottish blood run cold
When Freedom calls to guard her little fold;
But Oh! while Honour's generous stream flows warm,
May Scotia's weal still nerve thy dauntless arm,
Firm as that band, who late on Maida's field,
Gain'd high renown, and taught the foe to yield:
Or that bold arm, unconquerably brave,
That snatch'd a wreath to deck his desert grave,
When Scotia's bleeding sons on Egypt's shore
Fell—nobly fell—and grasp'd their dread claymore:
So firm, so bold, the patriotic band
That form "a wall of fire to guard their native land;"
Who round Britannia's coast her flag display,
And bless with votive strains her GEORGE's natal day.

"Hail to the morn whose orient splendours gleam,
With bounties fraught, by Ness's favoured stream,

Where

Where many a generous deed of fair renown
With lasting honour shall her temples crown.
Lo! where Benevolence her arm extends
To calm the pang that Misery's bosom rends,—
When want and woe by turns assail the heart,
And fell Disease plants deep her barbed dart,
Yon friendly mansion shall the mourner hail,
And soothe his sorrows in the quiet vale
With balms medicinal, till Joy at last
O'er bleeding Memory's wounds her veil shall cast,
And Health triumphant lead him o'er the plain
Buoyant, to tread his native fields again.

"To Fancy's eye does Commerce spread the sail,
And gaily flit before the wanton gale,
Fraught with the gorgeous stores of every zone,
Hailing from far the woody Caledon?
From where the Pentland rolls his waste of tide
To Morven's streamy hills, fair Scotia's pride,
Mark where the bark shall hold her liquid way
Through winding vales with vernal beauty gay;
Where by the labouring hind are oft upthrown
The bones of chiefs and tokens of renown:
Securely there, when roar the weltering waves
And murmur long in Staffa's twilight caves.
And the sad *seer* the mariner deplores
Toss'd where Cape Wrath frowns o'er his tangled shores;
—Then by Torvaine's gay yellow blossom'd side
The bark shall cleave the scarcely ruffled tide;
While Joy shall mark the flickering pennons play,
And list the sailor's note—the shepherd's pastoral lay.

"Or sighest thou still more sacred notes to hear?
Religion's voice shall oft delight thy ear
With sounds all eloquent the soul to raise,
Where infant voices hymn the song of praise,
And Wisdom rises calm with lips unseal'd,
And Zion's heavenly beauty shines reveal'd."

So Hope illumes her torch at Learning's shrine,
And hymns her song, and spreads her hues divine,
O, sons of Virtue! fan the generous flame,
And wake the blossoms of immortal fame,
Ye Patriots! born those sacred fires to fan
That gilds, embellish, and ennoble man.
And O! still cherish with approving smile
The Muse's hope, the Student's learned toil,
Beauty! whose matchless charms, when dangers rise,
He yet may nobly guard, and dearly prize.
—Haply from minds that here their gems unfold
May Scotia gain, to deck her mountains cold,
The wreaths that blossom in eternal hue,
And here her vows be paid, her honours due.
Hence on bold pinion may some Newton soar,
And shed reflected splendours round her shore—
Some future Ossian, 'mid her valleys gay,
To love and glory pour th' incondite lay.
And hence some fearless Wallace of the North
Shall wake and call her mountain heroes forth,
And, following where he leads, a patriot band
Stretch their strong arm, and save a smiling land.

JUPITER AND THE FROGS.

Imitated from Æsop.

'TIS said, the croaking race of old,
Of Jove's dominion tir'd,
Become seditious, vain, and bold,
Another king desir'd.

The god, who men and croakers rules,
Smil'd at their discontent,
And, soon, in pity to the fools,
A harmless monarch sent.

Red streams of lightning flash'd on high;
Loud thunder shook the bog;
And swift descended from the sky
A huge unwieldy log.

Its dashing fall the nation heard,
And trembled in their caves.
But, when the tumult ceas'd, they rear'd
Their heads above the waves.

At length, approaching by degrees,
And more familiar grown,
The state, with indignation, sees
A log upon the throne.

Then on his back they swiftly mount,
Their king no more revere,
Nor make of him the least account,
But loudly croaking there,

In voice resounding o'er the place,
And all with one accord,
An active monarch for their race
Demand of heav'n's high lord.

The angry god, on vengeance bent,
Denounc'd their future woe,
And soon a direful monster sent
To give the fated blow.

Lo! from the lake's remotest bed
A hissing voice is heard,
And o'er the waves his horrid head
A water-hydra rear'd.

With crest erect, and flaming eyes,
He circles round the shores,
In ev'ry creek and corner pries,
And half the race devours.
Again they pray;—but Jove refus'd,
To grant the wish'd relief;
For they, who have his gifts abus'd,
Must bear th' attendant grief.

Kind reader, to this tale give ear,
Which Æsop told before,
And ye may now with profit hear,
As Athens heard of yore.

Let short-eyed mortals cease to grieve
For good yet unpossest,
Live while they may, and still believe,
The present hour the best.

And had proud France allegiance giv'n
To Bourbon's milder sway,
She had not been so sadly driv'n
A Tyrant to obey. *H. W. T.*

SONNET.

FAN'D by the genial gales that breathe around,
How sweet to roam thro' this sequester'd vale,
And view the tow'ring hills, with verdure crown'd
And sighing woods slow waving to the gale.

Dumb stilly silence reigns unbroken here,
Or broken only by the cooing dove,
Or murmuring streams, that sooth the list'ning ear,
While all conspiring, wake the soul to love.

The rough o'erhanging cliffs that seem to fall,
The deep'ning vale that mocks the labourer's toil,
The shrubs that fringe the mountain side, recall
The lov'd remembrance of my native Isle.

Sweet scene of peace, and pleasing thoughts, adieu!
Long will the muse, with rapture, think of you!

WEST INDIES.—1806.

TO A LADY.

" ——Who gives Pomona's juice,
" To match the sprightly genius of Cham-
" pagne?" ARMSTRONG.

THO' from Schiraz, of Persia, come
The wine in the world the best,
To chear us when languid at home,
Or crown the convivial feast:

Yet France's rich produce we see,
Unless to our country quite blind,
In Britain still equall'd may be,
Nor come an *iota* behind.

Hence often raw travellers pay
For Perry the price of Champagne,
Nor know, till advanc'd on their way,
That inns are so greedy of gain.

But you of so fertile a brain,
Still good, and inclin'd to be merry,
Send a wine that equals Champagne,
And modestly call it but—PERRY.

So Shiraz may drink her fine wine,
France keep her Champagne out of sight,
We too have our liquors divine,
If we knew but to use them aright.

Of old, they had chear'd mighty Jove,
Like those from dame Baucis he got,
When for shelter, with Hermes he drove,
To her's, and Philemon's old cot.

Our first Henrys, and Edward well knew,
That the grapes of a true English vine
Equall'd those on the continent grew,
And yielded as excellent wine *.

So for Liberty, forward and bold,
Let us shew the nations around,
Our courage can ne'er be controll'd,
Nor find, but with conquest, a bound.

With Peace, and with Plenty still blest,
We keep Bonaparte at bay,
Nor mind the tyrannical pest,
While Victory crowns us by sea.

Now Emperor of a great realm,
And kings, but like slaves, at his knees,
He vapours, and stings at the helm,
As a bramble set over the trees.

Tho' like Jotham's bramble of old,
He devour the cedars around him,
Our Navy, that rides uncontroll'd,
Shall blow out his fire and confound him.

And each British Tar will renown
The strength of his grog, beef and beer:
'Tis by these that we beat the French down,
'Tis by these that "to glory we steer!"

Edin. 12th Dec. 1807. *H. W. T.*

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* So late as the reign of Henry III. the whole south of England was covered with vines; the grapes of which produced wines that were esteemed excellent, and are no where mentioned as being inferior to foreign wines. See Andrew's History of Great Britain, and a late number of this magazine.

His-

Historical Affairs.

SPAIN.

THE events now passing in Spain and Portugal are of such an important nature, as to claim our primary attention this month. We shall first take notice of the dark and foul transactions of the French despot at Bayonne, relative to the Spanish Royal Family, and of the proceedings of the traitorous Junta which the tyrant has seduced from their allegiance to their lawful Sovereign,—occurrences which have roused the spirit of the Spanish nation to the most determined resistance of those bonds of slavery so basely and perfidiously preparing for them.

The following very interesting particulars of the interviews between the Royal Family of Spain and Bonaparte, are given in a private letter from Bayonne:—

Bayonne, May 8. 1808.

This town has seen, with an astonishment from which it has not yet recovered, the conclusion of a business which, in the first instance, presented so favourable an appearance, by the arrival of Ferdinand VII. and what subsequently occurred in the successive sittings up to the memorable Congress of the 5th.—When the new Sovereign arrived here, he was received at a league distant from Bayonne by the Prince of Neufchatel, the principal Major Domo Daroc, and other personages of the first consequence, who accompanied the King of Spain to the apartments designed for him, leaving at the residence of his Majesty an Imperial guard of honour. Half an hour after, the Emperor Napoleon arrived from his palace of Marrac, accompanied by a numerous suite of personages, to visit Ferdinand VII. who immediately repaired to the gate to receive his Imperial visitor. Napoleon alighted from his horse, threw his arms around his august guest, saluted him, shook him by the hand, and assured him of his sincere friendship. After this first meeting, Napoleon invited Ferdinand to dine with him at five o'clock, but previously sending to him a state carriage, drawn by most beautiful horses, shewing to him then, and afterwards, every possible attention. So that the three first days after his arrival in Bayonne were days of rejoicing, and the people really believed that it was intended in good earnest to honour and respect the royal visitor.

After this, there were a number of private interviews between Ferdinand and Napoleon; in the first of which, Napoleon offered to him the crown of Etruria, and his niece in marriage.—Some of these conferences were held in the presence of the First Minister, M. Zevallos, who distinguished himself upon the occasion, as will be remarked in the Junta of the 5th May, and at these conferences there was much altercation. Subsequently to these, however, Ferdinand was deprived of his carriage and of his guard of honour, remaining only with the Commandant of his private guard, a Jewish officer of the national guard of Bonaparte.

From this moment, the state of things became changed, and Napoleon now assumed towards the Prince a different and an angry aspect; intimating to the Noblemen who accompanied Ferdinand, that they should answer with their heads for the security of his person, which produced among them a sudden dejection. The object of these conferences seemed to be that of gaining time for the arrival of Godoy, and of the King and Queen. But, in the mean time, Napoleon intimated to Ferdinand, that the reign of the Bourbons was at an end—adding, that his and their interests were at variance, and that the continuance of the sceptre in their hands could no longer conduce to the developement of his plans, and the vast political objects he had in view. Notwithstanding this, however, he pressed Ferdinand to accept the kingdom of Etruria, and directed the Grandees to counsel their Prince to accede to his proposal. Ferdinand answered boldly, "I will not accept the crown of Etruria, nor any Crown in the world, whilst nature gives me a right-

rightful claim to that of Spain. My only ambition is to render my people happy; and I would choose to die in the midst of my faithful Spaniards, though it were my fate to wear the chains of servitude, and to resign whatever would most attach me to life."—Reproaching afterwards Napoleon with having deceived him, in thus inviting him to visit France, he answered, if he had not come voluntarily, he should have made him by force.

On the arrival of Godoy, and the King and Queen, who were received and entertained with the greatest magnificence, the sitting, or congress of the 5th of May, was held, at which Napoleon the First, and Charles the Fourth, presided—present, the Queen Maria Louisa, Don Ferdinand, called Prince of Asturias, the Infant Don Carlos, Godoy, the Grandees of Spain, and the first Minister Zevallos. The Queen, transported with rage, addressed her son Ferdinand—"Traitor and wretch, for years you have been imagining and contriving the death of the King your father; but by the vigilance of the Prince of the Peace, his zeal and loyalty, you have not attained your object; neither you, nor those traitors who have served or co-operated with you in your base designs. I tell you to your face, that you are my son, and not the son of the King. Yet, without having any other right to the Crown than that which you derive from your mother, you have sought to wrest it from us by force—but I will and consent that the great Napoleon shall be the arbitrator between us, in favour of whom we renounce and cede our right, to the exclusion of our family. I call upon him to punish you and your associates as traitors, and I commit the whole nation to Napoleon."—Napoleon put an end to this rage, by saying—"No! I give to Ferdinand the Crown of Naples, and to Carlos that of Etruria, together with two of my nieces in marriage. Let them say if they will accede to this proposal." To this the Infant Don Carlos boldly answered—"Emperor, I was not born to be a King, but Infant of Spain." Then addressing his brother—"And you, my brother and King, speak, do not be alarmed, defend your right, you are a Spaniard—your country will be ready to sacrifice its blood for you and its independence. Be not alarmed, but let us go hence, though it were to the scaffold or perpetual imprisonment: For that Providence which directs a faithful nation, shall in due time visit his vengeance upon a faithless Emperor, who can thus disregard his own promise, and lay aside every semblance of right and reason. Ah! Fernando, who robs you of the Crown of Spain?—An ignorant father and infamous mother, and her favourite, Godoy. He, in truth, is the traitor, the plotter of the death of your father, the usurper of the legitimate rights of your family, the author of the calumny, and an apostate in religion. Who countenances these machinations? The tyranny of an Emperor, to whom we look for protection." And he finished by saying, "Napoleon, if I am no longer an Infant of Spain, I was born one!" The Minister, Zevallos, then began to speak; and with a flowing eloquence, apostrophising Godoy, he said, "Infamous man! unworthy the name of a Spaniard; you have sold your Country and your Prince. But the same Emperor who now appears to protect you, has decreed within himself your punishment, and that of the parent King. Do you not behold, traitor, how he is taking advantage every moment of these contentions? Ah! how could you have influenced the minds of these miserable parents towards their children! But your errors, your crimes—you ought to have done your duty towards them, though it were only in return for having saved your life from the fury of the populace. Answer! But I believe it is impossible. 'Tis not so with me, who am a loyal Spaniard, the second person in the nation, and first subject of the King. But Zevallos has religiously fulfilled his duty; and you have always trembled before Zevallos." He continued speaking thus for near an hour and a quarter; so that the Emperor knew not what to answer in refutation of the arguments he advanced. In this predicament, recurring to his authority, he ordered to be taken from his presence this phenomenon, saying, "'Twas impossible that the earth should subsist a man of so much freedom before the Emperor of the French. But I'll reward you for it." M. Zevallos went out; and M. Gomez spoke afterwards. But it was finally decreed by Napoleon I. and

Charles

Charles IV. that Ferdinand VII. should renounce the Crown to his father in the space of six hours. Under this violence he was compelled to do it; but with certain restrictions, which Napoleon was ready to admit, and which he did agree to with Charles IV. The latter finally consented to abdicate and cede his Crown to Napoleon, who, in return, transferred it to his brother, Joseph I. at Naples, nominating, in the mean while, the Grand Duke of Berg to be Lieutenant General of the kingdom.

After this nefarious transaction, Bonaparte, whose policy it is to blend fraud with force, and to give to both the colour of justice, next proceeded to clothe his claim to the throne of Spain, with something like the forms of legitimate right. For this purpose he has obtained a sort of popular election; and as the Italian deputies disposed of their country at Lyons, so the Notables of Spain (as they are termed in the French papers) have made a shew of alienation of their royal Crown at Bayonne. The proceedings of this perfidious Assembly are fully detailed in the Bayonne Gazette, and though narrated in the true French stile of the most fulsome flattery, they are of considerable importance.—Accordingly we are told that,

"On the 30th of May, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Council of Castile held an extraordinary assembly at Madrid, by command of the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant General of the kingdom, to carry into execution the following Decree and Proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the Princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the Crown, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile, we have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

"1. The Assembly of the Notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new Government for the kingdom. 2. Our cousin, the Grand Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant General of the kingdom. 3. The Minister, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities, are as far as is requisite confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as usual. 4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 24th of May 1808.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Madrid, June 3.

"This day was published, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor, &c. a proclamation to the Spanish nation. The following are the more important passages:—

"Spaniards! After a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your Princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity. Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation. Spaniards! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants.

"I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious crown upon the head of *one who resembles me*; securing you a constitution which will unite the salutary power of the Sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation. It is my will, that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country.

"*Given at Bayonne, May 25th* 1808."

By

"By virtue of a mandate of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, dated the 2nd of May, the existing Commission of Consolidation of the Royal Vales is abolished. The commission is in future to be composed of the President of Government, of the Supreme Council of Castile, two Ministers of the same Council, a Minister of the Council of the Indies, and of the Council of the Factory, and a Secretary.—The functions entrusted to this commission are to secularise and sell, as far as is requisite, the church lands, and to dispatch all other pressing business."

The Bayonne Gazette gives the following account of the introduction of the Spanish Deputation to their new master:

"On the 2d of June, his Majesty received at his levee the Deputation of the Grandees of Spain, and had a very long conference with them. Among the Members who constitute this deputation, are mentioned Prince Castel Franco, the Duke del Parque, the Duke of Ossuna, the Marquis of Santa Cruce, and the Count of Santa Colonna. On the 3d, his excellency Don d'Azanza, Minister of Finance, presented to his Majesty the Deputation of the Council of the Indies and of the Council of Finance. His Majesty conversed two hours with the Members of this deputation, concerning the changes and improvements which the welfare of Spain requires, in the opinion of all intelligent persons. The Deputies of the Extraordinary Junta are daily arriving."

On the 16th of June, the day after the Assembly of the Notables was held, the following extraordinary Proclamation was published at Bayonne, in name of the Supreme Junta of the Government, (as it is termed,)—a composition the most insulting to the Spanish nation, and evidently the manufacture of one of Napoleon's secretaries:

PROCLAMATION,

By the Superior Junta of the Government.

SPANIARDS!—The Superior Junta of the Government, consisting of the first Magistrates of the nation, this day assembled, address you in order to remove the errors which the evil disposed and the ignorant endeavour to make you believe and cherish. Wretched errors, which might produce incalculable evils, if the supreme authority did not hasten to destroy them in the birth.—The Junta are confident, that those who, at all times, and on all occasions, have listened with respect to the voice of their Magistrates, will not less incline their ear, and display submission, when the question is for them, either to secure their prosperity for ever, by uniting themselves with the first authorities of the State, or to labour for the destruction of their native land, by lending themselves to those commotions, into which the eternal enemies of the glory and prosperity of Spain seek to throw them.

At a moment when, in Spain, a country so highly favoured by nature, but impoverished, exhausted, and disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, by the defects and misrule of its Government, the period of its complete annihilation was approaching; when the very efforts which had been made for the renewal of its debilitated powers had only served to aggravate its disasters, and to plunge it in new misfortunes; when, in short, no longer any hope remained, Providence had presented us with the means, not only of averting the destruction of our country, but even of raising it to a degree of prosperity and splendour which it never reached, even in the most illustrious periods of its history. By one of those political revolutions which amaze those only who are inattentive to the progress of events, the House of Bourbon saw itself driven from those thrones which it possessed in Europe, except that of Spain, the only one which it still retained. After having reduced the nation to the last stage of weakness and decay, deprived of that support which they have hitherto derived from the other branches of their family, those relations could not be maintained which had before united them with France, it became impossible for the Bourbons to maintain themselves on a throne, from which all the intervening changes of the political system obliged them to descend. The mightiest Prince in Europe has received the abdication of the Bourbons, not to incorporate your territory with his own kingdom, which is already so extensive, but to establish the Spanish Monarchy on a new basis, thus employing his irresistible power for the pur-

purpose of operating those wholesome reforms which we have long wished for. It is with this view that he has summoned the Deputies of the cities, of the provinces, and of the State Councils, into his illustrious presence, in order to consult them with regard to those fundamental laws which must form the security of sovereign authority, and of the fidelity of the subjects. He will place the Crown of Spain on the head of a noble-minded Prince, who will know how to attach to himself all hearts by the worth of his character: He will exert means which no other man has in his power, and soon place Spain in that rank from which she has fallen, by the weakness alone of those Princes who have hitherto governed her. When the morning of our prosperity dawns, is it possible to conceive that men, incapable of the high destiny prepared for them, who lay claim to the honourable title of true Spaniards, and upright friends of their country, should seek to deceive you, and give us up to all the horrors of civil war, at the very moment when the hero, who is the author of our present blessings, and must be the wonder of posterity, was fully employed in the developement of those plans which he had formed for the prosperity of Spain. Certainly the Junta of the Government wish to remove this error on the part of the Spaniards, so praiseworthy for their patriotism; and, in the mean time, they at present see with pain, that some persons, led away by an inconsiderate zeal, and by the anxieties of a mistaken loyalty; that others, misled with respect to the true situation of their country, and above all, by the secret agents of a hostile nation, actuated by envy of the prosperity of the Continent, have been able to lead into a spirit of error a part of the good inhabitants of some of the provinces, and to sow the seeds of disunion and insurrection. Brave Spaniards! shall you permit yourselves to be deceived by their deceitful pretences?—Understand you not, that those who in such critical circumstances become the apostles of insurrections, and counsel you to disobey your superiors, are the true enemies of your country? What do these exciters of uproars and dissension aim at? Is it the restoration of your old Monarchs? These are out of Spain; what can they expect from your impotent efforts?—Is it to defend the laws on which you make your future prosperity to depend? Who then thinks of annulling them? On the contrary, is it not in contemplation to restore to the nation its ancient freedom and original constitution, a blessing which it has only been permitted us within these few days to think of? Mistaken inhabitants of the provinces, what are you doing? Will you bring down upon your heads all the horrors of war, see your fields laid waste, your cities burnt, your inhabitants destroyed? Think you that a tumultuous levy of brave inhabitants, without military skill, without chiefs, without money, without magazines, without provisions, will be able to withstand experienced armies, and soldiers grown old in the habits of victory?—The Junta still flatters itself that you will reflect on the fatal consequences which your first steps must infallibly produce, if unfortunately a foolish obstinacy prevent your quickly returning to the path of submission and patriotism, which a moment of terror has permitted you to desert. And to convince you that this only object is the better to instruct you, that the Prince who adores them, that the Emperor of the French, who holds our destinies in his hands, has no other view than to promote your prosperity, the Junta will make known to you the intentions of the new Sovereign who comes to rule you. Hear and judge:—The Cortes, these ancient sureties of your freedom, will be re-established, more powerful and better constituted than they had ever been; they shall be assembled at least every three years, and as often as the wants of the nation shall make their assembling necessary. The yearly expenditure of the Royal Establishment shall be limited; the sum taken out of the Royal Treasury for that purpose shall never be encreased; it shall only be half of what has hitherto been appropriated to the same purpose. The Roman Catholic religion shall be exclusively that of Spain; no other worship shall be permitted. Finally, the Junta of Government have strong reasons to hope, that the personal contributions, levied during the present war, will be considerably diminished, in consequence of the improvements which the

new

new Government intends to make in the mode of its collection; and while the warlike and political situation of Europe will require the greatest exertion for encreasing our marine, the diminution of our land forces may be hoped for. Add to this, that useful reforms will be gradually made in all the departments, public credit shall be restored, the debt shall be fixed, and paid off in a few years.

The administration of justice shall be made certain by invariable rules. The sovereign authority shall not be permitted to influence its course. Agriculture will be encouraged, commerce animated, and population increased. The army and navy will resume their ancient lustre; all the means calculated to secure general prosperity will be put in motion. Judge then, whether it is your interest to draw your swords, in order that your own happiness and that of your posterity may be prevented, and whether those who light up the fire of discord among you are true Spaniards, and friends of their country. You know, Spaniards, the destiny which awaits you, if you preserve among yourselves tranquillity and order. If you heartily unite with your Government, every thing tends to your benefit, and approximates the moment when your happiness shall commence; but if you forget this wholesome advice of the Junta, you may justly dread the wrath of a Monarch, who will punish a blind and obstinate criminality with as much severity as he would nobly forgive the error of a moment. Are you ignorant that numerous French armies are already in Spain? Do you not know that still more numerous armies are now crossing the frontiers? The provinces which do not immediately return to their duty will be occupied by French troops, and treated with all the severity of martial law. The Lieut.-General has already given orders for several divisions to advance and punish the rebellious; but the Junta of the Government, wishing to save several provinces, in which disturbances have commenced, from the danger which threatens them, have, on the application, and in the name of these provinces, acknowledged their error, and promised to return to order, his Imperial Highness has graciously accepted their request. He has suspended the punishment of the guilty, but that punishment will be terrible, if the traitorous suggestions of the evil-disposed should have more power over the minds of the Spaniards, than the paternal voice of their magistrates, their clergy, and all their authorities, civil and military.

We come now to the arrival at Bayonne of that illustrious person who (according to Bonaparte's phrase) *resembles him*, and who is to receive the Crown of Spain. This is no less than his brother Joseph, King of Naples. He set out from Naples on the 6th of May, at six o'clock in the morning, but the object of his journey was kept a secret;—he only gave out that he was going to Milan for the sake of his Queen's health, the air of Naples being too hot. Joseph arrived at Bayonne on the 8th of June, and the following account is given of his reception by the Grandees of Spain:

His Majesty King Joseph Napoleon arrived on the 7th June at nine o'clock at Pau. As soon as the Emperor was informed of it, he repaired from the Castle of Marrac to meet his Serene Brother. His Majesty met the King two miles from Bayonne, and brought him in his carriage to Marrac, where he passed the evening. Her Majesty the Empress, attended by her ladies in waiting, met the King on the steps of the palace. Immediately afterwards, the Deputation of the Grandees of Spain, with the Duke del Infantado at their head, had the honour of being presented to King Joseph Napoleon, by his excellency M. Azanza, Minister of Finance for the kingdom of Spain. The President of the deputation made the following speech to the King:

"SIRE,

"We feel the most lively joy in presenting ourselves before your Majesty. The presence of your Majesty is necessary to the re-establishment of our country.—The Grandees of Spain have at all times distinguished themselves by their fidelity towards their sovereigns.—Your Majesty shall meet with the same integrity and the same fidelity towards your person. May your Majesty be pleased to accept our homage with the same benignity of which you have given so many testimonies to your subjects of the kingdom of Naples."

To

To this his Majesty answered :—

" That he should devote himself altogether to the government of Spain ; that all his endeavours should be employed to bring order into the finances, and re-organise the naval and military force ; that Spain might rely upon the preservation of her rights ; that he would rule only by virtue of the laws ; and finally, the Grandees of Spain might be assured of his especial protection."

Messieurs Urquijo and Zevallos were then admitted to an audience of his Majesty, who conferred with them a considerable time concerning the affairs of the kingdom.

The Deputation of the Council of Castile was afterwards introduced, and made the following speech :

" SIRE ! the Council of Castile, the first of the Supreme Courts of Justice of the Spanish nation, having at their head Don Manuel de Lardizabal, Don Joseph Colon, the eldest of the deputation, has the honour to offer its homage to your Majesty, and to testify its especial joy at the happy and wished for accession to the throne of Spain of the Serene Brother of the Great Napoleon, whose fame has eclipsed the glory of antiquity. Your Majesty has merited his choice, and your Serene Person unites the sublime qualities which support and strengthen thrones.

" Your Majesty constitutes a part of the family destined by providence to govern. The fame of your deeds has stretched itself over the Pyrennees, and spread over all Spain.

" Noble Spaniards ! indulge in hope. The Catholic worship shall not suffer the least wrong. It shall retain all its purity, and be the sole religion in the country. The laws, the lawful customs, the Courts of Justice, the Clergy, the national Colleges shall be maintained, and ameliorated for the benefit of the church and state. The various orders of the kingdom, the necessary supports of every true monarchy, shall continue in the enjoyment of their prerogatives. The poor shall be relieved. The integrity of Spain and the property of every one shall be inviolably respected.

" These are the services which we expect from the known beneficence of your Majesty. Such are the wishes which the Council of Castile, under the present circumstances, forms. Heaven grant that these wishes may be fulfilled, and that your Majesty may be the happiest monarch in the whole world !"

His Majesty discoursed a considerable time with the Deputation, concerning the various establishments of the kingdom. He remarked a great resemblance between the laws of Spain and those of the kingdom of Naples.

The deputations of the Council of the Inquisition, of the Indies, and Finances, were presented to the King of Spain.

His Majesty said to the Deputies of the Inquisition, that " he considered the worship of God as the basis of all morality, and of general prosperity ; that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but that he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one, and that the true one."

His Majesty answered the Council of the Indies, that " he should not consider America as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, and that its welfare would be as dear to him as that of his European states."

His Majesty answered the Council of Finances, that " he well knew he had much to effect in this branch ; that the pay of the soldiers and sailors was several months in arrears, but that he hoped, with the help of his faithful Spaniards, that he should be able to provide a remedy for all these evils."

The Deputation of the Military Force of Spain, with the Duke del Parque at its head, then addressed the King, who answered, that he had confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the Spanish soldiery.—" I consider it (he added) an honour to be the first soldier of the army, and were it necessary, as in ancient times, in your conflicts with the Moors, you should see me at your head, in every danger, advance to repel the unjust attacks of the eternal enemies of the Continent. You may assure all who have served the state under my predecessors, that they shall enjoy their pay, pensions, titles, and emoluments ; and that I pledge my honour to reward ancient services, as if they had been performed under my government."

After this audience, his Majesty, at ten in the evening, repaired to his apartments, and supped with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

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ADDRESS FROM THE CITY OF MADRID.

To his Imperial and Royal Highness the Serene Grand Admiral of the French Empire, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of Spain.

MONSEIGNEUR!

The city of Madrid has been informed that its illustrious Sovereigns have resigned the Crown of Spain into the hands of the great Emperor, and that the Supreme Junta of the Government, as well as the Council of Castile, have notified to his Imperial and Royal Majesty their wishes for the well-being of this Monarchy; since they think it certain that his Imperial and Royal Majesty intends to place the said crown upon the head of his illustrious brother, Joseph Napoleon King of Naples.

The city, Monseigneur, distinguished for its love of and obedience to its Sovereign, and desirous of the happiness of the people whom it contains, cannot omit joining its homage to that of the Supreme Junta of Government, and of the Council, and to request your Highness will have the goodness to notify the same to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, if your Highness thinks proper.

The city avails itself of this opportunity to assure your Highness of its respect and submission.

Madrid, May 15. 1808.

(Here follow the signatures.)

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, to all men to whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The Junta of the State, the Council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to us, by their addresses, that the well-being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the provisional Government; we have resolved to proclaim, and we do by these presents proclaim, our well-beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present King of Naples and Sicily, to be King of Spain and India.

We guarantee to the King of Spain the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, as well as in Africa, Asia, and America, charging the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, the Ministers, and the Council of Castile, to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced, according to the usual custom, that none may plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our Imperial Palace at Bayonne, the 16th of June 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

H. B. MARET, Minister of State.

We shall close this account of the transactions at Bayonne with the following statement respecting the affairs of Portugal:

The favourable reception which his Majesty the Emperor and King has given to the Portuguese Deputies at Bayonne has, according to letters from Portugal of the 21st of May, revived the hopes of the Portuguese of a happier futurity. This is known by the following extract from a letter made public by the Duke of Abrantes, (Gen. Junot,) Governor General of Portugal, and written at Bayonne, on the 27th of April, by the Portuguese Deputies, to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

"COUNTRYMEN!

"The confidence with which you honoured us in sending us to the Great Monarch, to be the interpreters of your wishes and sentiments, was granted, that we might submit our dearest interests in the fate of our country, to the decision of the mighty genius who is to renovate Europe. On our arrival at the frontiers of France, we were witnesses of the continual rejoicings of the subjects of the Great Napoleon. This expression of universal joy in France afforded us a presentiment of our felicity.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty devoted the first day of his residence at Bayonne to the reception of his subjects. He was pleased to grant us the second day. He entered into the minutest details respecting all our desires and concerns. Nothing can equal the extent of his genius, the sublimity of his mind, and the generosity of his principles. At the same time that his Majesty condescended to discourse with us, with paternal affability, on the present state of affairs, he made the most important observations upon every thing that could insure our prosperity, and spoke to us with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events have given him over the country. The Emperor observed, that

that the great distance which separates Portugal from the seat of government in France, does not permit his watching over the concerns of our country with the same care and solicitude as over the interests of his other subjects, and that he knew the difficulty of intrusting a great power over distant countries to other hands. His Majesty spoke to us with some displeasure, but without any great warmth, of the Prince who governed us, and of his Royal race. He principally treated of the means of raising us to our due station among the powers of the Continent of Europe, and of delivering us from the yoke of British influence, under which we had during so many years suffered. His Majesty said, that he would endure no English colony on the Continent. Finally, he declared, that our fate was in our own hands; that it depended on the disposition which we should manifest to the world, the uprightness with which we should embrace the general cause of the Continent of Europe, and the firmness with which we should resist temptations to mislead us from the objects in view. See, these are the tokens by which his Imperial and Royal Majesty will recognise whether you are worthy to constitute a nation, support a throne, and have a Prince who will govern you, and fill a rank among the powers of Europe."

The Portuguese Deputations have repaired from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, with the exception of M. de Lima, Ambassador of Portugal in France, who has remained at Bayonne, in order to give his Majesty information concerning the establishments of the country.

IMPORTANT SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

Published by the Patriotic Chiefs.

The first is an address, dated Corunna, June 4. 1808, and signed Don Manuel Acha, as Secretary of the kingdom of Gallicia, and the Council General of Government; in which, after describing the treachery of the French in introducing their troops even into their capital, and taking possession of their fortresses, in the quality of an intimate friend and ally, it continues—

"Shall a cultivated, brave, and generous nation, bend its neck under the yoke of perfidy?—Shall it allow itself to be insulted by injuries—the most perfidious, immoral, and disgraceful; committed in the face of the whole world, and submit to the most humiliating slavery prepared for it? No, noble Gallicians, such are not the dictates of your noble minds. Glowing with the most virtuous ardour and noblest enthusiasm, you have already expressed your sentiments, worthy of the praise and imitation of all Spaniards. You rather wish to die, than to see your independence trampled under foot, your religion destroyed, your King in captivity, and your country threatened with a yoke equally burdensome and unjust. Quicken the generous sentiments of your noble minds. Fly to arms, not like that monster, to indulge an inordinate ambition; not like him, to violate the rights of humanity and the law of nations; not to render us odious to mankind, not to offend a generous and friendly nation, ruled by a monster already become insufferable upon earth. Fly to arms, to assist your countrymen; to rescue your King from captivity; to restore to our Government liberty, energy, and vigour; to preserve your lives and those of your children; to maintain the uncontrouled right of enjoying and disposing of your property; to assert the independence of your native soil; and, above all, to defend your sacred religion. Employ the arms which she tenders; arm your minds with the fear of God; implore the aid of the immaculate conception, and the glorious apostle St James, our patron; and, confident of success in so glorious a cause, rush forth to grasp the victory which is prepared for you by their intercession, and the justice of your cause.

"The Council General of the Principality must not lose a moment to publish the following letter, which has been just received from their King Ferdinand VII. and the authenticity of which is ascertained by one of the Members of the Council, who possesses the most unquestionable knowledge thereof. On the first cover is the superscription—"To the Royal Assemblage of Oviedo." The second is superscribed—"To the Chief of Arms of Asturias."

"Noble Asturians—I am surrounded on all sides, and a victim of perfidy.—You saved Spain under worse circumstances than the present. Being now

prisoner, I demand not from you the Crown, but I require that, concerting a well digested plan with the neighbouring provinces, you do assert your liberty, and not submit to a foreign yoke, nor subject yourselves to the treacherous enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate

PRINCE FERDINAND.

"*Bayonne, May* 8. 1808."

"To expressions so energetic and impressive the Council ought not to add any observation; but with the most poignant grief they mingle their tears with those of their beloved and faithful countrymen, to whom the letter is communicated.

"JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL,
Acting Sec.

"*Oviedo, May* 26. 1808."

Proclamation of the Council General of the Principality.

Loyal Asturians!—Beloved Countrymen, your first wishes are already fulfilled. The principality, discharging those duties which are most sacred to men, has already formally declared war against France. You may perhaps dread this vigorous resolution. But what other measure could or ought we to adopt? Shall there be found one single man among us who prefers the vile and ignominious death of slaves, to the glory of dying on the field of honour, with arms in his hand, defending our unfortunate Monarch, our homes, our children, and our wives? If the very moment when those bands of banditti were receiving the kindest offices and favours from the inhabitants of our capital, they murdered in cold blood upwards of 2000 people, for no other reason than their having defended their insulted brethren, what could we expect from them, had we submitted to their dominion? Their perfidious conduct towards our King and his whole family, whom they deceived and carried into France, under the promise of an eternal armistice, in order to chain them all, has no precedent in history. Their conduct towards the whole nation is more iniquitous than we had a right to expect from a horde of Hottentots. They have profaned our temples: they have insulted our religion; they have assailed our wives; in fine, they have broken all their promises, and there exists no right which they have not violated. To arms, Asturians, to arms! Let us not forget, that Asturias, at the time of another invasion, which undoubtedly was less unjust, restored the monarchy. Let us aspire to the same glory on the present occasion. Let us recollect, that no foreign nation could ever lord over us, whatever exertion it may have made for that purpose. Let us offer up our prayers to the God of Hosts. Let us implore the intercession of our lady of battles, whose image is worshipped in the most ancient temple of Covadonga; and, perfectly sure that she cannot forsake us in so just a cause, let us rush upon our detestable enemy, and annihilate and drive out of our peninsula a people so base and treacherous. This demand is addressed to you, in the name of your representatives, by the Procurator General of the Principality.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTAUDA.

Then follows a Manifesto from the province of Arragon, signed by Palafox, the Captain-General, and Governor of the province, in which it is stated, that, "Providence has preserved in Arragon an immense quantity of muskets, ammunition, and artillery, which have not treacherously been sold, or delivered to the enemies of our repose." It then proceeds—"Fear not, Arragonians; let us defend the most just of causes, and we shall be invincible. The enemy's troops now in Spain are not able to withstand our efforts. Wo betide them, should they ever dare to repeat in any other Spanish town what they did in Madrid on the 2d May, sacrificing without pity, and calling those seditious and assassins, of whom they had but very lately received honours and favours, which they did not deserve. Bayonne has witnessed and will remember the acts of violence, which, after a long series of treacheries and frauds, have been committed."—It concludes by declaring,

1. That the French Emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the safety of the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That, in case any violence should be attempted against lives so valuable, in order that Spain may not be without a King,

a King, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the Prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur.

3. That, should the French army commit any robberies, devastation, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That whatever may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

5. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practised in both places.

6. That all deserters of the French army, who shall present themselves, shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist with our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Termal, or any other suitable place, to nominate a Lieutenant General, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing Manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given at the Head-quarters of Saragossa, the 31st May 1808.

PALAFOX,
Gov. and Capt.-Gen. of the kingdom of Arragon.

Then follow the address to the Biscayans—of Seville to the people of Madrid—to the French soldiers, inviting them to abandon so infamous a cause, and range themselves under the Spanish standard—of Valladolid to all the provinces—of the kingdom of Gallicia to the inhabitants.—One sentence in the address of Seville will probably be the cry and watchword of all the Patriots, "Vengeance for the Spanish blood spilt at Madrid!"

The following spirited Declaration of War against France, has been issued by the Junta at Seville.

Declaration of War against the Emperor of France, Napoleon the First.

FERDINAND the SEVENTH, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his name, the Supreme Junta of both.

France, under the government of the Emperor Napoleon the First, has violated towards Spain the most sacred compacts—has arrested her Monarchs—obliged them to a forced and manifestly void abdication and renunciation; has behaved with the same violence towards the Spanish Nobles, whom he keeps in his power—has declared that he will elect a King of Spain, the most horrible attempt that is recorded in history—has sent his troops into Spain, seized her fortresses and her capital, and scattered his troops throughout the country—has committed against Spain all sorts of assassinations, robberies, and unheard-of cruelties: and this he has done with the most enormous ingratitude to the services which the Spanish nation has rendered to France, to the friendship it has shewn her, thus treating it with the most dreadful perfidy, fraud, and treachery, such as was never committed against any nation or monarch by the most barbarous or ambitious king or people. He has, in fine, declared, that he will trample down our Monarchy, our fundamental laws, and bring about the ruin of our holy Catholic religion.—The only remedy, therefore, for such grievous ills, which are so manifest to all Europe, is in war, which we declare against him.

In the name therefore of our King, Ferdinand the Seventh, and of all the Spanish nation, we declare war by sea and land against the Emperor Napoleon the First, and against France; we are determined to throw off her domination and tyranny, and command all Spaniards to act hostilely against her, to do her all possible damage, according to the laws of war, to place an embargo upon all French ships in our ports, and all property and effects, in whatever

part

part of Spain they may be, whether belonging to the Government, or to the individuals of that nation. In the same manner, we command, that no embarrassment nor molestation be done to the English nation, nor its Government, nor its ships, property, or effects, nor any individual of that nation. We declare that there shall be an open and free communication with England; that we have contracted, and will keep an armistice with her, and that we hope to conclude a durable and lasting peace.

Moreover, we protest, we will not lay down our arms till the Emperor Napoleon the First has restored to Spain our King Ferdinand the Seventh, and the rest of the Royal Family; has respected the sacred rights of the nation which he has violated, and her liberty, integrity, and independence. With the same understanding, and accordance with the Spanish nation, we command that the present solemn declaration be printed, posted, and circulated among all the people and provinces of Spain and America, that it may be known in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, at Seville, this 6th of June 1808.

By order of the Supreme Junta of Government,

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec.
JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty Don Fernando, the King of Spain and of the Indies, and in his royal name, the General Assembly of this principality (Asturias,) proclaims a peace with England, and a close alliance with that generous nation, which has offered to us all the assistance we require to support us in the war with France; and we assure his Britannic Majesty, that we consider ours a common cause with his own, to destroy the tyranny of Napoleon. We also proclaim peace with Sweden; and we command that all our ports be opened to the vessels of either nation, and that notice be transmitted to all the public functionaries, and be published by proclamation, with all due solemnity, in this capital.

By order of the Supreme Council of Asturias,

JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL,
Representative and Secretary.

Oviedo, June 21. 1808.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Don Alvaro Florez Estrada, Procurator General of the Principality of Asturias, made the following proposition to the Supreme Council:—

The General Council of the Principality of Asturias do not delay a moment in making known to the public the daily proofs they receive of the friendship of the English Government and nation, who, in order the better to enable it to supply all our wants, have promptly sent to this capital a military Committee, composed of three officers of distinction, who, this morning, presented themselves before the Supreme Council, not only to assure us that all the supplies and succour which we pointed out to them might be daily expected in our ports; but also to offer, in the name of their Government, to this principality, and to the rest of the Spanish nation, all other assistance we might stand in need of;—to send us troops, money, arms, and ammunition, and other warlike stores, and to make a common cause with us, in order that we might be able to repel and destroy the common enemy. That generous nation deserves the utmost gratitude on our part; but as it offers its protection to all the provinces which defend the good cause, it will know, on the other hand, how to employ all its power against those provinces, which, guided by a pernicious selfishness or apparent timidity, are forgetful of their duty, in the present critical circumstances in which the country is placed, do not endeavour, in imitation of the real Patriots, to defend the glorious cause, and shake off a disgraceful yoke. The Supreme Council think it right to declare to the public that they felt the liveliest emotions of gratitude and respect, when they heard the Commissioners give them the assurance, that it was their anxious wish to shed the last drop of their blood fighting with our brethren in defence of the common cause.

ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA.

Oviedo, the 30th June 1808.

And it having been resolved, that the preceding proposition be printed and circulated through all the districts of the principality, we communicate it also

to

to you for your information. God keep you many years in his holy guard.

IGNACIO FLOREZ VARDEE.
JUAN ARGUELLER TORAL,
Representative and Secretary.

Oviedo, the 30th June 1808.

The British dispatches, which were published in the London Gazette of the 12th, consist of extracts of letters from General Spencer, dated off Ayamonte, June 17th, and off Lagos, June 21st;—from Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, June 14th and 15th;—from Captain Digby, of the Cossack, dated off St Andero, June 25th;—and from Captain Creyke, of the Eclipse, dated off Oporto, June 20th. Before we proceed to analyze their contents, we shall present our readers with the information, such as it is, to be found in the French and Dutch papers:—

The French scribes modestly admit that some disturbances did lately exist in Spain, but they were merely popular excesses, in which the respectable inhabitants took no share, and tranquillity is completely restored in the districts of Segovia, Valiadolid, Placentia, Valencia, and in part of Navarre and Arragon. The Government at Madrid was acknowledged throughout all the provinces, and its proclamations duly promulgated, and every where received with rapture. King Joseph was about to make his public entry, and the day of his coronation would be speedily announced! As for Cadiz, never was the public tranquillity disturbed there for even a moment! Such was the enthusiasm of their attachment to the French, and such their deadly detestation of the English, that nothing would satisfy them short of their going out, in concert with that of Admiral Rossily, to fight and beat the English fleet!! This clumsy liar, however, adds, that strong divisions of French troops are daily passing thro' Bourdeaux, and proceeding by forced marches to join the army in Spain! Among other similar expedients to deceive the French, and intimidate the Spaniards, an official note, bearing the signature of Champagny, the Minister of the Interior, has been circulated at Bayonne, and inserted in all the French papers, stating that the King of England was dead, that his successor has dismissed the Ministry, and that France would soon have that peace, and that renunciation of the sovereignty of the seas, for which they had been so long contending!!

So much for the French accounts.—The contents of the dispatches of our commanders will be found incorporated with the accounts received thro' other channels, in the following general view of the events that have occurred in the several provinces, and of their situation at the date of the latest advices, in which we shall carefully distinguish what is, from what is not, official.

ANDALUSIA.—Lord Collingwood's dispatches announce, as might be expected, the surrender of the French squadron at Cadiz, consisting of two ships of 84 and three of 74 guns, and a frigate. "The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of 30 heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours on the morning of the 14th June, and those of Spain were immediately hoisted. The French ships were not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use, nor had there been much loss of men on either side. The French crews were immediately sent to prison. The Spanish Admiral and another commissioner, appointed by the Council of Seville, to go to England, were embarked on board the Revenge, Sir J. Gore, who having been stationed near the shore, and having had much intercourse with the chiefs during the late operations, could give ample information respecting the state of affairs. The Council had also applied to Lord Collingwood for passports for a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry information and instructions to the several governments and presidencies in the West Indies; they also requested that a sloop of war might take out officers to that country, whose presence there was important; they preferred this to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it would convey a proof of their connexion with Great Britain."

General Spencer, in his last dispatch, gives a brief recapitulation of the events which led to the present state of affairs in Spain, but there is nothing new in it. The regular troops in Andalusia he states to have been long ago from 15 to 20,000, and 60,000 armed peasants.—They had nearly 4000 cavalry and a large quan-

quantity of artillery, and the foundery and depot at Seville are perhaps the largest in Spain. The insurrection commenced almost at the same moment in every part of Spain, and numerous small detachments of the enemy, and many officers, had been cut off. The Gibraltar letters say, the French armies are completely insulated and cut off from each other; all their couriers have been intercepted by the peasantry, and the dispatches taken, which give the most melancholy accounts of their situation. Sir H. Dalrymple, the deputy-governor of Gibraltar, on the first application of the Spanish patriots, without waiting for orders from home, immediately supplied them with 10,000 muskets, 3000 barrels of gun-powder, a variety of entrenching tools, and 100,000 dollars in money. All the letters from our fleets on the Spanish coasts are filled with accounts of the cordiality with which they are received by the Spaniards; every port is open to them, and they receive the most hearty and friendly invitations to enter, but hatred and detestation of the French are universal. Sir Thomas Dyer, in letters to his friends, expresses himself in the most sanguine manner as to the ultimate success of the Spaniards in this glorious struggle.

Asturias.

By the vessel which brought over the dispatches, we learn that Sir Thomas Dyer and Major Roche, sent over by our Government, had arrived at Gijon, and were immediately waited upon by a deputation from the provisional Government at Oviedo, and afterwards attended a meeting of the Supreme Council, by whom they were received with a degree of pomp and enthusiasm difficult to describe. A letter from Mr Canning, which they carried over, was immediately published; it contained the warmest assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British Government, and had raised the minds of the Spaniards to a frenzy of joy. Sir Thomas and the Major were lodged in the palace of the Prince of Asturias at Oviedo; their table, and the general attention paid them, proved the gratitude of the Spanish nation. The great square in front of the palace was crowded day and night with all the males in the city, men and boys, in arms, exclaiming, "Long live the King of England!—Long live the King of Spain!—Long live George the Third!—Long live Ferdinand the Seventh!—Perdition to the French and Bonaparte! The deputies were soon to proceed to join the armies—Sir Thomas Dyer to the Gallician army, and Major Roche to the frontier army of Asturias; but they were previously to be introduced to the provincial Assembly of Gallicia. Two English ships had arrived at Gijon, with an immense quantity of muskets, pikes, artillery, and ammunition.

The Revenge, Sir J. Gore, is arrived at Spithead, with the Spanish commissioners from Cadiz on board. They landed amidst the acclamations of the populace, and the ringing of bells. The Revenge was decorated with the Spanish flag, and Sir John and all his officers wore the cockade of the patriots—red—with the inscription, "Long live Ferdinand VII." The commissioners are Admiral Apodaca, and General Jacomé, who was formerly commander at St Roche, but dismissed for his known intimacy with the Duke of Kent, when his Royal Highness was governor of Gibraltar. They have full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace and alliance with this country. We have a number of additional addresses and edicts issued by the provisional governments, &c. Among these is an edict declaring that all Frenchmen who shall take the oath of allegiance to the present government, shall enjoy all their privileges unmolested; but, if they fail to do so within four days, their property shall be confiscated. There are also two proclamations by the governor of Cadiz, who, after announcing the surrender of the French squadron, with the loss, on the part of the Spaniards, of only four men, and doing justice to the patriotic spirit of the people, has very properly adopted the necessary measures for restraining popular violence, and ensuring due respect to the laws. Among those killed on board the French squadron at Cadiz, was Captain Martinique, of the Algesiras, formerly the Hannibal. The French consul at Cadiz sought protection on board the French squadron, and has not since been heard of. All the Spanish prisoners, nearly 5000 in number, sailed from Plymouth on the 13th of July, pouring forth the warmest wish-

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es for the happiness of this country.—Many of them took up the sand from the beach, kissed it, and put it in their pockets, "as a sacred relic of part of the earth of the land of true liberty!"

Respecting the real state of the French armies in Spain, there are so many various and contradictory accounts, that we are still at a loss for the truth. It seems, however, certain, that Gen. Murat, about the end of May, dispatched Gen. Dupont from Madrid, with a force of about 14,000 men, in order to take possession of Cadiz and Seville. Dupont arrived at the passes of the Sierra Morena about the 2d of June, where he halted for some days. On the 6th, he renewed his march, and descended from the heights with great rapidity, when near Cordova, on the 7th, he was attacked by an irregular body of Spaniards, under Gen. Eschavarri, whom he defeated with the loss of 1000 men. The Spaniards retreated southward to Ecija, and Dupont entered Cordova the same evening. The Spanish accounts say that this fine city was most cruelly ransacked by the French. On the 10th, however, Gen. Castanos, Gov. of Andalusia, and commander of the camp at St Roque, who had been appointed General of the army of Andalusia by the Supreme Junta of Seville, arrived at Ecija, and took the command of the Spanish army, consisting, with his own forces which he brought with him, of 21,000 infantry, about 8000 cavalry, and an excellent train of artillery, which had been drafted from the camp of St Roque.

Provisions began to fail Dupont soon after he reached Cordova. On the 13th he pushed his advanced corps beyond the town to get provisions, but was disappointed. On this occasion three officers, some cadets, and 200 of the Swiss troops quitted him, and went over to the patriots at Carmona. General Castanos began now to press upon Cordova, and Dupont, on the 16th, fell back six leagues from that town. An officer was then sent to the Spanish General with a letter from Dupont, proposing to capitulate, upon condition of being allowed to retire to France without molestation. Castanos replied shortly but strongly, that nothing short of unconditional surrender would be accepted. Dupont fell back to Andujar, and Castanos advanced —Aldea, where his outposts were on the 16th, is midway between Cordova and Andujar, and about two miles distant from the position occupied by Dupont's rear. Dupont had been disappointed of receiving the supplies which had been sent him from Madrid. An escort of about 800 men had been dispatched by Murat, with between 100 and 200 waggons of provisions and other articles. At Manzanares, in La Mancha, on the other side of the Morena, they were attacked by the patriots—two hundred were killed, six hundred were made prisoners, and all the waggons. This will probably accelerate his surrender, for of his repassing the Morena there is little chance, all the passes having been seized by the Patriots, and the roads broken up so as to be impassable for heavy artillery.

From the East of Spain we have no very clear or official accounts. Those from Barcelona all agree in stating that there had been fighting in that town, on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th—and that the French had been severely handled. But they possess the fort of Monjuic, which commands the harbour, and is a place of very great strength.

In the province of Arragon, the success of the Spanish patriots is stated to be more complete. It appears that a body of 10,000 French under Gen. Lefevre, had marched from Navarre to take possession of Saragossa. They had been attacked several times on their march by the Spaniards, and lost many men; but when within two leagues of Saragossa, on the 16th of June, they were met by the main army of Arragon, under Gen. Palafox, Governor of that province, when after a severe battle of four hours, the French army surrendered prisoners of war.

We regret to learn, that the patriotic revolution in Spain has been attended with some excesses on the part of the people, which must shock the feelings of our readers.

It appears that about the 20th of May, when the universal hatred of the French took place among the Spaniards at Cadiz, Gen. Solano, the Governor of the place, issued the furious Proclamation sent him by Murat from Madrid, (see p. 462.)—The populace, exasperated at the treacherous conduct of their Governor, in taking part against his own country, resolved upon his destruction. And being

ing further enraged at the reported approach of French troops, they assembled and proceeded to the dwelling of Solano, and demanded arms and ammunition. To prevent their entrance, Solano appeared at the balcony, and admonished them to submit to the Government of Madrid, to disperse, and prepare for the celebration of the entry into Spain of their new King. The populace became more than ever enraged at this address, and repeated their demands. Solano retired to consult with some officers then in his house; he shortly afterwards returned to the balcony, and again addressed the multitude, and concluded by a peremptory refusal of their request. Solano had pistols in his girdle, and his guard of honour was on duty.—One person from the multitude approached him, and *demanded* that their request might be complied with. Solano drew one of his pistols from his girdle, shot the man, and ordered his guard to fire on and disperse the mob. The guards fired, but without ball, of course no mischief was done. They were immediately surrounded, disarmed, and afterwards joined the multitude, who instantly entered the house. Solano escaped through the roof, but was found on the top of the adjoining house. He was secured and brought down into the street, and was adjudged to be hanged in one of the squares. On being led to his execution, he was stopped by the executioner, and asked if he would have a confessor? — "I want no confessor, and I shall die in friendship with the French Emperor." This declaration induced a person near to him to give him a severe blow with a cudgel on the head, which was followed up by others; his brains were literally beat out by the mob, and his body dissected as that of a traitor.

Don Thomas Morla, an officer of much skill and experience, and strongly attached to the cause of his country, was then appointed Governor of Cadiz.

A Spanish Grandee, the Marquis de Helos, having refused to become a member of the new government, was ordered to be put to death, and the sentence was immediately carried into execution, allowing him only a few minutes for confession.

BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

His Majesty having taken into his consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his Majesty has received from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:

First, That all hostilities against Spain, on the part of his Majesty, shall immediately cease.

Secondly, That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under controul of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admission into the ports of his Majesty's dominions, as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly, That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain, which shall be met at sea by his Majesty's ships and cruizers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his Majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his Majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly, That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his Majesty's cruizers after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody to await his Majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Queen's Palace, July 4. 1808.

Scot-

TRIAL OF LIEUT.-GEN. WHITELOCKE.

(*Concluded from p.* 472.)

Lieut.-Col. Cadogan examined.—"I commanded a division of the left wing of the light brigade on the morning of the attack. When I separated from Lieut.-Col. Pack, I proceeded as far as the west side of the Jesuits' College, without any considerable loss of men. When in bringing up the light three-pounder attached to my column, in order to force an entrance into the principal gateway, the enemy suddenly appeared in great numbers at every window, and on the top of this building, and from the barracks on the opposite side of the street, and at the end of the street, with some ordnance. On a sudden, the whole of the leading company of my column, and the men and horses at the gun, were killed or disabled. It was absolutely impossible to possess ourselves of this very eligible situation, and to penetrate farther up the street. I was therefore obliged to fall back, and throw myself, and about 140 men, into a house about 140 yards from the Jesuits' College. The remaining part of the column dispersed into several houses adjoining; and those that were unable to enter were in general either killed or wounded. After having held some conference with Lieut.-Col. Pack respecting my remaining in so bad a post, I thought it my duty to detach an officer and ten men to communicate to General Craufurd respecting the post I then occupied, and the consequence that might result from his approaching the town in the same manner. I have since learned, that every man of this detachment was either killed or wounded in opening this communication, and that the officer with great difficulty escaped. I defended this post for nearly three hours, with the loss of a serjeant and 15 men killed, and five officers and 82 wounded. An officer from the enemy then appeared with a flag of truce, as I conceived, with no other object than a summons to me to surrender the troops immediately opposed to him; and, having consulted the other officers of my division, I agreed to give him a parley. The firing from the top of my post was ordered to cease, and, availing themselves of this circumstance, the enemy poured in numbers around my post, when finding the few men I had effective, and finding further resistance in vain, I surrendered with the concurrence of the rest of the officers. The officers were then marched under an escort to the citadel, and the men carried off to some prison. I think about 250 of my division only were up at the Jesuits' College, and about 40 only were able to march when we surrendered. I have before stated, that about 140 men also came into the house with me—of these 100 were killed or wounded."

Lieut.-Col. Gard examined.—He described the march of the 45th under himself and Col. Nichols, and then occupying the Residencia, and some adjoining houses, with some trifling loss. He then proceeded:—"Hearing a considerable firing on our left, I desired Col. Nichols to make the necessary arrangements for the occupation of the Residencia, and acquainted him that I would take the grenadier company with me, and reconnoitre the position of Gen. Craufurd's brigade, and return to him immediately. I accordingly set out by the street by which I had entered the town, and turning to my right, came into one that led directly to the great square. I proceeded about 30 or 40 yards, and came to a very large house, which I thought it would be prudent to occupy with my small detachment. I therefore proceeded to break open the door, and finding it very difficult to effect, I sent back my Adjutant with a few files to the Residencia, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of tools. He had scarcely returned, when I was joined by a piquet of the riflemen which had left me in the morning, and had entered the town with the light battalion. The officer commanding them brought me Gen. Craufurd's orders to charge down the street with the grenadier company, supported by this piquet. I accordingly did so, and met for some little time with no other opposition than the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance twice which had been posted at the other end of the street. I advanced, however, towards the centre of the town, and I found the tops of the houses crowded with the enemy, who opened a smart fire of musketry on us as we passed. When I had got about half a mile, finding the men considerably out of breath, and the great difficulty of our moving forward from the increased fire, I drew off my men to a street on the right. Seeing Col. Pack with some of the light battalion approaching towards the church of St Domingo, I crossed the street on purpose to consult him, as, from his local knowledge, he was perfectly acquainted with our situation, as to the practicability of any further advance thro' the streets leading towards the square. He told me, that it would be impossible for me to reach the square without the loss of the greater part of my detachment; I therefore returned back, and found Gen. Craufurd, with several companies of light infantry and riflemen, together with a field-piece, in the same street with my detachment.

ment. I remained under his orders during the rest of the day. I had no intention of joining him until I received his orders to that effect. I received no instructions as to any future operations after I had occupied the Residencia. I conceived I was to maintain that post.

Lieut.-Col. Nichols examined.—"I commanded the left wing of the 45th regiment. The wings of the regiment never joined, after leaving our ground, until the arrival of both at the Residencia. Of the operations until the middle of the following day (the 6th) my public letter to Gen. Whitelocke will give an account. (This letter was read. It gave a very flattering account of the success of Col. Nichols' operations against the enemy, who had fled from him in all directions, leaving him in possession of the Residencia, with a great number of brass guns, ammunition, &c. with two or three days provision.) This letter was sent by Capt. Whittingham. In about half an hour after his departure, the enemy collected again, and threatened a second attack, but their own cannon being discharged upon them, they retired. About four in the evening, Gen. Gower sent me two lines to inform me that hostilities had been suspended until further orders."—The rest of Col. N.'s narrative is immaterial. In reply to several questions, he described the position and strength of the Residencia; he said a communication with the beach might have been easily opened from it; that, if he had had artillery, he could have dislodged some of the parties that pressed upon Gen. Craufurd; that a reinforcement from the troops under General Whitelocke or Col. Mahon would have enabled him to communicate with Gen. Craufurd, and that he knew of no serious obstacle to prevent such a reinforcement reaching him, had orders for that purpose been given.

Admiral Murray examined. He was of opinion that a combined attack by the army and navy would have been practicable and expedient, but no such plan was ever proposed, nor was he ever consulted, nor had he any knowledge of the plan of attack.—Six gun-boats and two schooners of easy draught of water might have been employed against the town. He believed that Gen. Whitelocke had not the most distant idea of any assistance from the navy, except in supplying the army with provisions, if in want of them. The witness went ashore on the morning of the 7th, when Gen. Whitelocke informed him of the disasters of the army, and described the terms offered by Liniers as extremely advantageous. He also asked if he could have any co-operation from the fleet. The Admiral said he could, but the General answered, that it would serve no purpose to go on with any operations in South America, as they had not a single friend in the country, and the prisoners would be all cut to pieces, if any thing further were attempted against the town. The Admiral said, he thought they could do something more, and hesitated for some time; but, upon the situation of affairs being more fully explained to him by Gen. Gower, who assured him that better terms could not be obtained, he consented to sign the treaty.

Capt. Davenport, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, described the advance of that regiment, and its being obliged to retreat with considerable loss. Col. Kingston was killed in leading them on.

Captain Fraser, of the artillery, stated, that, by Gen. Whitelocke's desire, he remained by his person the whole day. The General was at the Coral the whole of the 5th, except when he went to White's house for about half an hour. It was impossible, from the spot on which the General walked, to see any thing of the town or its entrances. The General employed himself in giving orders to the few mounted dragoons that were around him to gallop after a few miserable individuals, who were flying out of the town to escape the assault. With the exception of the few scattered shots occasioned by the execution of these orders, there was nothing like an alarm in the post occupied by Gen. Whitelocke and his reserve that day. On the General's proceeding to White's house about dusk, he gave orders for a strong guard to be posted on the roof and around the house, in order to protect his person, and then went to sleep. The witness thought the General was very silent and reserved. In reply to several questions, Captain F. stated that he expressed it as his opinion that the Plaza afforded every facility for the erection of batteries against Buenos Ayres. The most eligible situation was marked out by himself and Capt. Squires. At the Plaza, Gen. Whitelocke asked him in a general way as to the possibility of erecting batteries? He replied, that there was abundance of ammunition and stores, and he pledged himself that they should succeed, and bring 36 pieces of artillery to play upon the town next morning. Objections were started, that some of the heaviest guns were spiked. He replied, that he would be responsible that they should soon be unspiked. It was observed, that the citadel could not be set fire to; he replied, that the experiment might be made, and that at all events the enemy must be dislodged from that quarter of the city. The distance from the Plaza to the citadel was about

about 250 yards in a straight line. Batteries might also have been erected on the low grounds near the river, and it would not have required more than two hours to reduce the fort, if battered in breach.

Captain Squires, of the engineers, confirmed Capt. Frazer's statement.

Lieut.-Col. Torrens examined.—Q. Was you with Gen. Whitelocke during the 5th of July? A.—Part of the day I was repeatedly absent from him, conveying orders. Q.—State what orders you received that day? A.—It having been reported, about nine o'clock that morning, that a body of the enemy's cavalry had formed in our rear, Capt. Whittingham and I went, by the General's orders, to reconnoitre them, accompanied by 16 mounted dragoons of the 17th, and about 30 dismounted of the 9th. When I proceeded a considerable way, I found that this force was more considerable than I imagined, and I sent Capt. Blake, the Assistant Adjutant General, to report that I thought it my duty to pursue them; we were absent on this duty about three hours, when we returned to the Coral, having succeeded in dispersing this force, which might have consisted of about 500 horse. About three o'clock Gen. Whitelocke desired me to write a note to Capt. Whittingham, who commanded in the centre, to express his surprise at having been told that the men were plundering the abandoned houses, and ordering him to use every exertion to prevent such irregularities. When Capt. Whittingham returned from having reported Sir Samuel Auchmuty to be in possession of the Plaza del Toros, the General desired me to write to Sir Samuel, ordering him to maintain his position, and remain on the defensive till he joined him in the morning. Capt. Whittingham and I were walking, together with some officers of the staff, on the Coral, and General Whitelocke came up a little after two o'clock, and said he did not like to order any of us, but would feel obliged to any officer that would go to the left, and bring information relative to Sir Samuel Auchmuty's situation. Capt. Whittingham immediately offered his services, and was desired to select a sufficient escort. He took ten or twelve dragoons, and thirty or forty infantry. I understood he proceeded to the Recolita, as a marked point, and found his way to the Plaza del Toros, through a great many armed people, who repeatedly fired, but having cleared the hedges with his infantry, there was no further difficulty to his progress. Capt. Whittingham thought it so essential to bring a report without loss of time, that he left the infantry at the Plaza del Toros, and galloped back with the dragoons. He reported Sir Samuel Auchmuty's success, and his having taken 30 pieces of cannon and above 600 prisoners, the arsenal containing stores and ammunition, and had opened a communication with the navy. Sir Samuel Auchmuty recommended to Gen. Whitelocke to move to the Plaza, as his head quarters, that night.

This witness's cross-examination produced nothing of importance. Asked what reason Gen. Whitelocke assigned for not repairing to the Plaza, according to Gen. Auchmuty's wish, he said, he understood that the General would not quit the centre until he received a report from the right flank. He knew of no attempt having been made by Gen. Whitelocke, personally or otherwise, to co-operate with the columns of the army, except the order given to Capt. Whittingham, and that the carabineers, and a detachment of the 9th dragoons, were pushed up one of the central streets, but repulsed with loss; and that Brig.-Major Crossley was sent to force his way to the right with a few dragoons, but he returned in a few minutes, and said it was impracticable.

Col. Mahon examined.—He received the orders of the 4th July at Reduction on the morning of the 5th. He immediately marched, and coming to the bridge at the Chuelo, between five and six in the evening, and finding it abandoned, he crossed it. From the firing that he heard, he had reason to believe that the British troops were attacking the town. His troops (in number 1800) were in a state to have co-operated with the attacking columns. His column passed the night of the 5th in a village near the bridge. About eleven on the 6th, he received orders to march to head-quarters, and join the Commander in Chief. He accordingly marched to the Miserari, where he remained the whole of the 7th. On the 8th, he received orders to join Gen. Whitelocke at the Plaza del Toros. Had he known the distressed state of the army, he could have co-operated with it on the night of the 5th.

Capt. Foster, aid-de-camp to Gen. Whitelocke, gave evidence as to his having gone to the town on the 5th, and made reports to the General of the little information that from circumstances he was able to get at. During the time that he was with the General on the 5th, the latter did not personally make any attempt to ascertain the position of the attacking columns. In answer to a question from Gen. Whitelocke, he said, he went into the town on the 6th and 7th of July, in execution of Gen. Whitelocke's orders. He proceeded—On the afternoon of the 7th, I was ordered by Gen. Whitelocke, in consequence of the representations he had received from Gen. Li-

niers,

niers, that the British posts within the town had fired, and actually shot two Spaniards. This representation was brought by a Spanish officer to the Plaza del Toros, when I was walking with Gen. Whitelocke. The Spanish General complained of this breach of the truce, and said he would not be answerable for the lives of the British prisoners. I returned with the Spanish officer, taking with me an escort and a flag of truce, with an assurance that what had arisen was unknown at our head-quarters, and must have arisen from some mistake. On arriving at the great square leading to the fort, I found it occupied by about three thousand of the armed rabble, who, in the most insulting way, refused to acknowledge the flag, or allow me to pass. They at the same time insulted the escort, by spitting at us, and firing over our heads, with a view to intimidate us, as I suppose; and we were detained in this way for nearly half an hour, when two Spanish officers and some dragoons mounted, came, and conducted me to the barrier of the fort, into which, on being opened, the rabble forced their way. I was with some difficulty conducted to the room where Gen. Liniers was, the avenues of which were at that time filled with an armed rabble, who were calling out for Col. Pack, or "Signior Pack," as they called him. General Liniers was at this time addressing himself to a numerous body of the rabble, who had forced their way into the room where he was with several British officers, who were prisoners, and at that moment had seized on the most turbulent by the neck. I delivered to Gen. Liniers the orders I had received from Gen. Whitelocke, which he apparently explained to the mob, and they seemed in some measure tranquillized. There were at this time one or two priests behind Col. Pack's chair, with a view to protect him, as I should suppose—they had been all dining, the cloth was on the table. I then asked for a Spanish escort, and obtained one, in addition to my own, for this became absolutely necessary. On going out of the fort into the great square, I found the violence of the mob had very much increased—they offered the same violence to me. I was detained by them more than an hour, during which time I was apprehensive we should have fallen a sacrifice; and it was an hour before we got through them to the Plaza del Toros, where I made the same report I have done now.

Capt. Whittingham's evidence was to the same effect as that of the preceding witness. He was of opinion that a communication might have been opened with the Residencia on the 5th; but no attempt was made by the General, personally or otherwise, to communicate with the attacking columns, except those stated by the above witness, whose evidence was read over in Court to Capt. W.

Lieut.-Colonels Bourke and *Bradford* were the last witnesses examined for the prosecution. It is unnecessary to enter into any detail of their evidence, as it was to the same effect as that of the other officers who were with General Whitelocke on the 5th of July. They were both of opinion that the General, at the head of the forces under Colonel Mahon, and those at head-quarters, could have penetrated to the centre of Buenos Ayres on the 5th of July, and that the co-operation of that force would have afforded the best prospect of success, and of restoring the fortune of the day. Of the General's reasons for remaining stationary in the rear, separated from his army, instead of forcing his way to join it, and direct its future operations, they were unable to give any account.

DEFENCE.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed, General Whitelocke, on the 30th day of the trial, (March 14.) began his defence, of which the substance follows:

He began by stating the satisfaction which he felt in being at length permitted to claim the attention and indulgence of the Court. He had long looked forward to this opportunity of explaining his conduct in South America, and the causes which led to the result which constituted the subject of the investigation in question. The disappointment of his hopes had prepared him to meet a strong and general feeling corresponding with his own, the natural and almost necessary attendant upon public disappointment. But feeling conscious that he had zealously *endeavoured* to perform his duty, it was with surprise and mortification that he found opinions to his prejudice entertained in higher quarters, and that calumnies injurious to his character had been made the subject of official discussion. And when the editors of the daily papers, on hearing that Government had determined on an investigation of his conduct, actuated by a sense of decent propriety and common justice, immediately forbore any further comments, a subaltern officer employed on the expedition, with the knowledge of his being under arrest, had published a libel upon the conduct of himself and others, which libel had been patronized and distributed by a Field Officer of another regiment. Irritated by these attacks, he still abstained from answering any

any of the calumnies which had been propagated against him, and awaited his day of trial for his justification. This he mentioned, lest it should be conceived that he had countenanced a vindication of his conduct which had been published by some person unknown to him. He considered his trial as an appeal from popular clamour to honourable and candid minds; and he flattered himself that he should, in this respect, have found a protector even in his prosecutor; and that, considering his anomalous, he hoped he might say, without offence, his almost incompatible duties, he would have divested himself of every feeling connected with public prejudice; and have permitted his trial to have commenced at last, without the extraordinary comment which had excited so much surprise in all who heard it—" a comment," said General Whitelocke, " which, in the situation he fills, and considering the last character he is to sustain after the proceedings are completed, and your deliberations commence, of an adviser on points on which you may require his assistance, I can hardly think, could be deemed justifiable at any period of such a trial, after any evidence, however strong, had been adduced."

The Judge-Advocate had stated, indeed, that he should follow the example of his predecessors upon similar occasions, by abstaining, in this stage of the proceedings, from any detailed observations upon the charges. The only case of importance, he believed, in which a Judge-Advocate had stood in a similar situation to the present, was on the trial of the late Lord Sackville, on which occasion the late Sir Charles Morgan, then Mr Gould, made no address whatever to the Court on opening the prosecution; and, in his reply, most studiously avoided offering a single observation that could in the most distant way be considered as addressed to the passions of the Court, although the circumstances which gave rise to that trial had excited more of popular feeling than any which had before occurred; so much so as to leave it, possibly for ever, a subject of historical dispute, whether the judgment of the Court was not in some manner influenced by that feeling.

He put it to the liberality and candour of the Right Honourable the Judge-Advocate, whether he had not some little right to complain, and cause to lament, that he had not followed the example of his predecessor, and abstained from stating to the public (for such an address could not be intended for the Court) that hopes had been (as he was pleased to say) *justly* as well as *generally* entertained of discovering new markets for our manufactures, and giving a wider scope to the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and opening new sources of treasure, although every information as to the state of South America, and the hostile and implacable spirit of its inhabitants towards us, had proved that those hopes were completely fallacious. He repeated his regret that the Judge-Advocate had not abstained from calling in aid of those charges the attempts daily made to exclude our trade from the Continent of Europe. Well might reports to his (the General's) prejudice survive and continue, if, in a Court of Justice, these topics could be enforced with such studied strength of expression, by a person, whose rank, and station in life, and public character, could not but stimulate the already too much exasperated state of the public mind upon the transactions now in question.

A great and important expedition had failed, and as no difficulty could have existed as to the selection of particular events and facts which led to this failure, little did he expect that he should have been called upon to recollect and defend every act, every order, every expression, and almost every thought, not of himself only, but of others—every detail, however minute—in short, as the prosecutor had avowed and stated, not merely the causes which prevented the reduction of Buenos Ayres, but his whole conduct in the expedition. Still less could he have supposed that the protection of the Court was necessary to prevent a prosecutor, educated in legal habits, from pursuing him even to his private moments, and requiring his secretary to state all the conversations, that, in the confidence of their relative situations, had passed between them: and yet it was at this point only that, through the interposition of the Court, the prosecutor had stopped his inquiries.

He entreated the Court calmly to review the evidence, and to separate and throw aside the opinions as to his operations founded upon the experience acquired by misfortune, and not upon any thing that was or could be previously known, upon which alone he could have acted, and upon which he was to be judged. He would put it to the Members of the Court, who had commanded important expeditions, whether any long train of military operations, however successfully terminated, could stand the test of such an inquiry as had been instituted into the present. He most earnestly entreated the attention of the Court to these and a variety of other less important general observations; that they would bear them in mind, as applicable to many observations which he should have to make upon the evidence in detail.

He then proceeded to the subject of inquiry.

quiry. He maintained, that he should prove false information to have been given to Government, both by his instructions, and the evidence produced and to be produced. This was necessary to his defence; for unless the political situation of that country, and the dispositions of the inhabitants towards us, were fully understood, no judgment could be formed upon the propriety of his conduct; and the fallacy, and consequent disappointment of our hopes, had given rise to the greater part of the exasperated feeling which had been excited. It had been conceived, that the dissatisfaction which had been excited in South America, by the restrictive jealousy of the Spanish Government, had rendered that country ripe for revolt from the parent state. It was never conceived that such a rooted antipathy could exist against us as their deliverers, as to justify the assertion that we had not, when we arrived in America, one single friend in the whole country: little was it conceived that the whole population were originally hostile to us; still less that they had become hostile from any thing that had occurred in the capture of Buenos Ayres, or while we retained possession of it. The first admission would have condemned the original attack; and the last would have implicated the conduct of those who took, and for a short time retained the possession of Buenos Ayres.

Monte Video had been represented as containing a small garrison of disaffected troops; and his instructions actually supposed, that after effecting his first object, 5000 men would, in any case, in addition to the troops he might raise in the country, be amply sufficient to retain and keep possession of the settlement. He was directed to use precaution as to the forming this local force—and it was stated in his instructions, "*that much aid might be derived from this source towards securing his Majesty's possessions, and avoiding the necessity of too large a demand on the regular forces of the country.*" Such was the impression of this country and Government on his accession to the command. The able officer who commanded at Monte Video had discovered the reverse of this to be true, that they were equally inimical to us and their own Government; and on a disorder arising, in which the Viceroy was said to have been made prisoner by his own people, Sir Samuel Auchmuty wrote to those who possessed the supreme government in Buenos Ayres, making them an offer of British protection. His letter was answered by Gen. Liniers, the Audienza, and the Cabildo, all of whom treated his offer with indignation and contempt; and in this sentiment Sir Sam. Auchmuty found the whole population to partake, who had been inflamed against the English, by every species of exaggeration and falsehood. The natives of the country were indeed disposed to follow the steps of the North Americans, and to erect an independent state. If we could promise them independence, they would instantly revolt against the Government; but though nothing but independence would perfectly satisfy them, they would prefer our Government, either to their present anarchy, or the Spanish yoke, provided we would promise not to give up the country to Spain at a peace; but, until such a promise was made, we must expect to find them open or secret enemies. The truth of this information, received from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, was confirmed by every day's experience. They were unable to procure intelligence upon which they could place the least reliance. They could neither procure guides, nor accurate accounts of the country. Force procured them all they possessed, good-will nothing. Having gone through this second serious of preliminary remarks, the General then replied more particularly to the charges.

Before proceeding to give a detailed narrative of the proceedings against Buenos Ayres, he would call the serious attention of the Court to the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted against him. He meant nothing personal with respect to the learned and respectable Gentleman, whose high official situation naturally intrusted him with this department of the trial: he had no hesitation in ascribing this to the Honourable Gentleman's zeal for the service of his country.

The charges had been attempted to be made out in a most unprecedented manner; not by direct, nor even by circumstantial evidence only, but witnesses were repeatedly invited to give their opinions, who in most instances had not even the sanction of experience to entitle them to form correct notions of the particular service upon which they were acting: it was also peculiarly unfair, he thought, to put questions tending to produce a recital of conversations which the witnesses either overheard or were parties to, and which sometimes they could only detail from hearsay; and what made the inconsistency of this kind of procedure more striking, many of the conversations alluded to had taken place among persons not at all implicated, either as witnesses or parties. The defence then stated, at full length, from the instructions given by Ministers at his setting out, the reasons which induced them to fit out an additional armament for the complete subjugation of that country.

The defence then went into a narrative of

of the measures taken by Gen. Whitelocke, from the period of his landing at Monte Video, to ensure the success of the expedition. The great exertions he made to procure horses for mounting the cavalry had been proved by every witness examined, and the difficulties attending the procuring of guides, or accurate information respecting the country, were great beyond all measure. These difficulties arose partly from a want of confidence of the inhabitants in the British army, and partly from the immoral and unprincipled dispositions of the natives themselves. Our readers will find the General's narrative of the march to Buenos Ayres at full length in our account of the evidence. When he came to speak of the mistakes that had arisen from his not effecting a junction with Gen. Gower at the Chuelo, the defence entered at great length into this branch of the evidence, tending to attach the blame to Gen. Gower. With respect to the attack itself upon the town, and the circumstances which led to the adoption of the plan, the defence endeavoured to prove that it was the best which could have been adopted under similar circumstances; although he hoped the Court would recollect that it was proved, by almost all the witnesses, that it seemed to be a plan extremely repugnant to his feelings. The defence concluded with a solemn and impressive appeal to the Court; what was dearer to him than his life was in their hands, and he fully relied upon their candour and justice.

The General's counsel then proceeded to read to the Court extracts of letters from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, while at Monte Video, detailing the peculiar difficulties attending the subjugation of the country. Two parties Sir Samuel stated to exist in South America: one was ready for revolt at all times, and the other only waited for an opportunity of joining the strongest party, whether British or Spaniards.

The public dispatches from the West Indies, in the year 1794, in which Lieut.-Col. Whitelocke is mentioned as having displayed the greatest possible gallantry and intrepidity, were then read.

The General proceeded next day to call, as witnesses, Lieut.-Col. Burke and Gen. White. Col. Burke spoke to the handwriting of Gen. Gower, in a letter written by him to Gen. Whitelocke on the morning of the 3d of July, in which Gen. Gower expresses it to be his intention to turn the head of the Chuelo, and not to ford the river at the Chico pass; and Col. Burke also swore, that this was the substance of the conversation he had with Gen. Gower at the moment he delivered the letter into his hands, to carry it to Gen. Whitelocke.

General White was then called; and, in the opinion of this witness, no officer could have a higher character for gallantry and personal bravery, or knowledge of his duty as an officer, than Gen. Whitelocke. This evidence alluded to Gen. Whitelocke's services when a Lieut.-Colonel in the year 1794, and when engaged in the attack of Port-au Prince in St Domingo.

General Whitelocke having then intimated that his defence was concluded,

The *Judge Advocate* then addressed the Court at great length. Before he made any observations on the charges themselves, he should, he said, take notice of the very unexpected attack made on him by Gen. Whitelocke in the opening of his defence, in which the General complained of the manner in which he had conducted the prosecution. He therefore felt himself called to vindicate his own character, and the Court was also called to maintain its own dignity. The conduct of the prosecution fell upon him, who was wholly unacquainted with military operations.—General Whitelocke, in his defence, complained of the Judge Advocate's endeavouring to inflame the popular prejudice against him, when, on the contrary, he did unnecessarily go out of his way to impress the Court with the necessity of attending to the evidence, and that only; and to divest their minds of all prejudices and opinions; and he appealed to the judgment of the Court, how far he deserved that such imputations should be thrown out against him.

The next point the General complained of was, his calling evidence, and examining them by narration, in which he intimated much illegal evidence was admitted. The Court, however, was aware how necessary it was that the statement of transactions was before them, to enable them to form a just judgment.

Gen. Whitelocke next complained that the original charges were altered. It was well known, that in cases like these the charges are not made public, until the King has signed the warrant for holding the Court Martial; but when he sent a copy of the original charges to Gen. Whitelocke, previous to the warrant being issued, he expressly and decidedly stated, that it was probable some alterations might be made in them. But Gen. Whitelocke had advanced another point, which obliged him to state a circumstance not before referred to; Gen. Whitelocke asserted, that the evidence had been collected to convert public report and public clamour into matters of

serious charge. If he (the Judge Advocate) had done so, he should no longer desire to hold that station; but he would explain to the Court the circumstances to which this assertion had alluded. When he entered upon this business, he found among the charges one for misbehaviour before the enemy—he meant a charge of cowardice. At the time he felt, as he had since stated to the Court, that the dispatches of Gen. Whitelocke himself were sufficient to justify the charges that came before them for investigation; but he felt that, however the other charges might disgrace him as an officer, they could not as a man, though such a charge as this might sink him in society, whether proved or not proved, and would stigmatize him for ever. He thought, therefore, it ought not to be brought forward without a certainty of proof. It was under these considerations he submitted it to his Majesty's Council: but as to suppress such a charge, if well founded, would, on the other hand, have been as wrong, he did, though reluctantly, determine to see some of the officers of Gen. Whitelocke's Staff, with a view to ascertain facts, not to collect evidence, or to establish public clamour. The result of these inquiries was already known to the Court, as not affording the necessary proof; and they could say how far he merited this complaint against him.

There was also another observation for him to make. It was the complaint Gen. Whitelocke had preferred of his harsh treatment, that he had been pursued to his private moments, by the requiring of disclosures of conversations from his secretary. The only reply he should offer to this was, by reading to the Court the evidence alluded to. (Here the evidence of Col. Torrens respecting his transactions with the General was read.) He then adverted to the first part of the charges, namely, the requisition of the civil officers as prisoners of war; and upon this he must observe, Gen. Whitelocke had not brought forward one solitary precedent to justify such a measure. This charge stated, that instead of holding out to the Spanish Government such terms as would give a favourable impression of the British army, the General, on the contrary, called upon them to deliver up to him their Magistrates, the very persons to whom the inhabitants looked up for protection.

Gen. Whitelocke's private dispatch stated his reasons for abandoning the bombardment of the town, and for risking the unfortunate plan which was the ground of the second charge against him. He had, he said, abandoned the bombardment, because it would irritate the inhabitants;—surely the requisition of the civil officers was more likely to irritate. It was for the Court to decide, whether Colonia, the only strong fortress besides Monte Video, should have been abandoned and dismantled, though it could have been maintained by a very small force. But compared with the points in the two after-charges, these were unimportant. He then retraced the march from Reduction to the arrival of the army at the Coral, and brought forward the leading occurrences:—That the advanced corps on the 2d defeated the enemy; the main body following, after a march of seven miles, were halted; that a cannonading was heard, and no means taken to learn from whence it proceeded, or the cause; that Col. Mahon, with the rear-guard, arrived at Reduction, and opened a communication with the navy, yet received no further orders till the 6th; that according to the positive testimony of Generals Gower and Craufurd, if they had advanced on the town on the 2d, it would have been captured, by the measure of entering on the westward, where they were not expected; that guides were not confronted; that the necessary orders for the march were not given; and that no communication was kept up with the advanced corps, from the time it moved, though the main body had only marched seven miles.

On the points which applied to the plan, he meant to offer no observation; it was for the Court to decide upon its merits or demerits. It appeared that Gen. Whitelocke received information of the defence of the enemy from Mr White, which proved to be accurate: he arranged the plan of attack, without having made any reconnoissance of the town; he had not, in orders or otherwise, intimated the station himself was to occupy; he had fixed no point of retreat, if retreat was necessary; that the gun-boats might have assisted in the attack; that, by his orders, Col. Mahon, with

with his brigade, remained at the bridge; and that in consequence of this separation, the army lost the assistance of 1800 men.

In the latter part of the third charge, it appeared that the Plaza del Toros was taken by Sir Samuel Auchmuty by nine o'clock; that it contained a quantity of ammunition and provisions, and that Gen. Lumley, having no communication to act by, was obliged to join Sir S. Auchmuty: that General Craufurd and Col. Pack, with their forces, were obliged to surrender for want of further orders, and those officers who had displayed so much gallantry were left without support. He next adverted to the necessity of the Commander in Chief's personal exertions, which, though by no means necessary at all times, in some instances, were an indispensable part of his duty; in proof of which he instanced the personal exertions of the late Lord Lake, from which his country derived the greatest benefits, and himself unfading laurels. He then adverted to the occupation of the Corah by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the reports made to the General of the success or failure of the other columns, and the want of necessary communications between the head-quarters and these columns in order to support them. He then spoke of the situation of the fortress of Monte Video at the time of the treaty, and enforced the arguments of Sir S. Auchmuty against giving up the possession of that place, and condemned in strong terms the motives which had induced Gen. Whitelocke to sign the treaty, as subversive of all the principles hitherto acted upon in such circumstances.

In conclusion, he observed, that it was for the Court to determine whether so gallant an army were deserving of such a fate as to be obliged to purchase their safety by so disgraceful a sacrifice of their honour and character as British soldiers. The prisoner had endeavoured to make it out, that in the event of a bombardment, the lives of the prisoners would be put in imminent peril, and that had made him refrain from ordering that measure, although he was amply supplied with the means of carrying it into effect. The learned Judge Advocate said, he had looked into the instructions, and could not find one single sentence that gave him such discretionary power; it was therefore free for him to say, that this conduct was not that which ought to be pursued by a British officer. What ought to have been his conduct as the Commander in Chief of a British army, even under the pressure of the cessation of arms by a capitulation of his advanced corps? Not to have given up the distant post of Monte Video under circumstances that did not require it.—But, in answer to any application that might have been made to such a purport from the Spanish General, he should have said—I will do every thing in my power to compel you to submission, and as to your threats of ill-usage to the prisoners, if you dare, in defiance of the laws of nature and of nations, to take away an hair from their heads, I will retaliate with that degree of severity that such conduct will merit.

Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke then declared that he did not mean to impute any thing improper to the conduct of the Judge Advocate; and the proceedings on each side were then declared to be closed.

The Court were several days in deliberation on the evidence, and having at length agreed upon their *sentence*, it was communicated to and approved of by his Majesty, and published as follows in

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, March 24, 1808.

At a General Court Martial, &c. Lieut. General John Whitelocke was tried upon the following Charges, &c.

SENTENCE.

"The Court Martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, That he is guilty of the whole of the charges, with the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.

"The Court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to

to the proposed points of attack, and do therefore acquit Lieut-Gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.

"The Court do therefore adjudge, that the said Lieut-General Whitelocke be *cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

The King has been pleased to confirm the above sentence, and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the most important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgement, and personal exertion, which their Sovereign and their country have a right to expect from officers intrusted with high commands.

To his Majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure in South America has proved a subject of the most heart-felt regret; but it has been a great consolation to him, and his Majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that, after the most minute investigation, his Majesty finds ample cause for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct displayed by his troops lately employed on that service, and particularly by those divisions of the army which were personally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July 1807; and his Majesty entertains no doubt, that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the same skill and energy which have so eminently distinguished his commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves, and beneficial to their country.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,

Major-Gen. and Adj.-Gen. of the Forces.

Sketch of the Life of
GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

Gen. Whitelocke is a native of Berkshire, and was born about the year 1759.—He received a good grammar-school education at Marlborough, and was afterwards placed by the late Earl of Aylesbury (whom his father served as steward) at Lochee's Military Academy, near Chelsea, where he remained until the year 1777, when his Lordship procured him an ensigncy in the 14th regiment of foot. This regiment was then at Chatham barracks, and there he formed a friendly connexion with the present Quart.-Mast.-Gen. Brownrigg, then a Lieutenant, and afterwards Adjutant of that corps. Whitelocke accompanied his regiment to the West Indies in the early part of 1780, and returned with it to England towards the end of the war.—In 1787 he was still a Lieutenant, and was then quartered at Chatham, where he held some kind of garrison rank in the depot principally established for recruits for the regiments serving in India. In the mean time, he and Gen. Brownrigg (both then but Lieutenants) had married daughters of the late Mr Lewis, chief clerk of the War-office. Quick promotion was the natural result of an union so fortunate. He soon became a field-officer, and, on the commencement of the war in 1793, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 13th foot, in which he served a considerable time in the West Indies.

In July 1794, Col. Whitelocke returned to England, with a very handsome testimonial of his military conduct from Gen. White. From his matrimonial connexions, he was soon appointed to the home Staff, and successively rose to the ranks of Brigadier—Major—and Lieut.-General, and to the command of the 89th regiment of foot. In 1797, he was second in command at Portsmouth, where he had many opportunities of displaying his parade talents, both in the garrison, and in the inspecting and reviewing of the different volunteer corps in the vicinity. In 1800 he was removed from this situation, and appointed to the depot at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. In 1807, he was appointed to the chief command of an expedition destined for the re-capture of Buenos Ayres,

Scottish Chronicle.

His Majesty's Birth Day.

Saturday, June 4. being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day (who entered into his 71st year,) the same was celebrated at Edinburgh with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. The Court of Session did not meet, and the Banks and Public Offices were shut. The flag was displayed from the Castle in the morning, and at noon all the guns were fired. The whole military force in the district paraded in the New Town; and after the brigades were drawn up, they passed his Excellency Lord Viscount Cathcart in the following order:—A detachment of the Royal Artillery—Berwickshire, Lanarkshire, Aberdeenshire, Dumfrieshire, Edinburghshire, Inverness-shire regiments of militia—Mid Lothian Cavalry—1st regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—1st battalion 2d regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Loyal Edinburgh Artillery—Royal Leith Volunteers—Trinity House Artillery—Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers—2d battalion 2d regiment Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Highland Volunteers—Royal Edinburgh Artillery.

They then marched to Hope Park, where they were drawn up in the walks, and fired a *feu-de-joye*. In the evening a grand collation was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Parliament House, which was elegantly decorated with flowers and shrubs, to a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and many of the first characters in the country. The number of men under arms amounted, it is supposed, to between 9000 and 10,000.

Military Intelligence.

On Friday, July 22. the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry concluded their permanent duty with a grand field-day, when they were brigaded with the 1st battalion of the 2d Regiment on Bruntsfield Links. It is but doing justice to the parent corps, and to its *first shoot*, to state that their performance on this occasion was most masterly, whether considered in the accuracy of position, correctness of manœuvre, steadiness of march, or closeness and regularity of firing. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Cathcart, commanding the forces in Scotland, with several other distinguished officers, honoured the field with their presence, and his Lordship then bestowed a most flattering testimony of approbation on the good conduct and discipline of these corps.

Next day the following general order was issued.

"The Commander of the Forces having been present yesterday at a field-day of the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Infantry, and of the 1st battalion of the 2d Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, when both battalions were exercised together on Bruntsfield Links by the Right Honourable Charles Hope, approves most highly of their appearance and performance in all respects, and is satisfied that their discipline and instruction are such as would enable them to act with advantage in the line with any troops in the service."

The following regiments belonging to the city and county of Edinburgh, have volunteered into the Local Militia, viz. the 1st and 2d battalions of the 2d regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Highland Volunteers—Loyal Edinburgh Volunteers—Royal Leith Volunteers—Musselburgh and Dalkeith Volunteers, and Royal Mid Lothian Artillery.—Similar offers have been made by the Glasgow Highland regiment, the Loyal Greenock Volunteers, the Mearns-shire battalion, the Aberdeen Light Infantry regiment, the Fraserburgh corps, and the Culloden battalion.

University of Edinburgh.

On Friday, June 24. the Senatus Academicus of the University conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland.—J. M. G. Malloch, Charles Wightman, James Ranken, John Morrison, George Goldie, Colin Rogers, Charles Ferguson Forbes, James Veitch, William Thomson.

From England.—Peter F. Luard, Charles Carr, James Cowles Prichard, N. Thomas Smith, William Back, John Clayton Hall, Joseph Arnoulde, Hardwicke Shute, Edwin Goddin Jones, John Bunnell Davis.

From Ireland.—James Beatty, William Maccartney, Robert Bradine, Richard Greene, Edmund G. Ryan, George Augustus Borthwick, John Moore, J. De Courcy Lattan, Michael M'Creery, Richard Kennedy, Mason Stanhope Kenny.

From Wales.—William Bonsall,

From

From America.—Francis Hunter, John Grimke.

From the West Indies.—Robert Benstead Wright, of Jamaica, R. Hamden, of Barbadoes, J. T. Caines, of St. Christopher's, Richard H. Dyott, of Montserrat.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, July 16. 1808.—The King has been pleased to order a Conge d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Folliott Herbert Walker Cornwall, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Worcester; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Right Rev. Father in God John Luxmore, Bishop of Bristol, to be elected Bishop of the said See of Worcester.

The King has been pleased to appoint Dr Andrew Grant Minister of Kilmarnock, to be first Minister of Canongate church, Edinburgh, void by the death of the Rev. Robert Walker.

MARRIAGES.

At New York, James Arnott, Esq. merchant, Philadelphia, to Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Tho. Stewart, of Steel-end, Perthshire.

June 11. Mr William Johnston, Halltree, to Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of the late Mr Mark Fulton, Bessborough Mains.

19. At Clifton, Robert Andrew Riddel, Esq. London, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William Miles, Esq. merchant in Bristol.

20. At London, Brigader Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir John Dalling, Bart.

21. At Edinburgh, Mr John Logan, Hassington Mains, to Miss Thomson, daughter of James Thomson, Esq. of Barnslaw.

28. Lord Arthur Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen, daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

23. At Inverary, Mr James Pollock, manufacturer in Glasgow, to Miss Ewart, eldest daughter of Mr John Ewart, Land-surveyor of the Customs at Greenock.

27. At Barr, Wigtonshire, John Hannay, Esq younger of Crochmore, to Susanna, daughter to John M'Gill, Esq. of Glencaird.

30. At Inverary, Mr Colin M'Kenzie, merchant, to Miss Agnes Campbell.

—. At London, James Moncrieff, Esq. Advocate, to Miss A. Robertson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. Robertson, of the Royal Navy.

July 1. At Easter Elchies, Dr James Gordon of Keith, to Mary, daughter of the late John Grant, Esq. of Gallovie.

2. Alexander William Mitchell, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss Eliza Fowler, eldest daughter of Reeves Fowler, M. D. Nassau, New Providence.

3. At Inverary, Mr John M'Murchy, writer, to Miss Giles Campbell.

4. At Edinburgh, George Ross, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter of Barjarg, Professor of Divinity.

4. At Glasgow, Mr Michael Neilson, merchant, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Jas Spreull, Esq. Chamberlain of Glasgow.

4. At Throsk, Stirlingshire, James Wilson, Esq late of the island of Jamaica, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of William Dea, Esq. of Throsk.

5. At Glasgow, Mr James Paterson, writer in Edinburgh, to Euphemia, daughter of the late Mr Walter Aitchison, merchant in Glasgow.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Blackadder, Hill of Dreip, to Miss Eliza Fraser, second daughter of Mr William Fraser, Pilrig Street.

6. At Dunkeld, Mr Thomas Wilson, merchant, Monymusk, to Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Reid, Esq. St Domingo.

7. Mr Nathaniel Harvie, writer, Campbelton, to Janet, second daughter of the late John Campbell, sen. merchant, Campbelton.

19. At Barskimming House, Ayrshire, William Macdonald, Esq. younger of St Martin's, Advocate, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

20. At Haddington, Capt. John Turner of the 75th regiment, to Miss Nancy Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lieut. William Hamilton, Royal Lanark Militia.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Wm. Littlejohn, merchant, to Miss Ann Littlejohn, of Lancaster.

—. At Berwick, Lieut. Allan Cameron, 9th Veteran Battalion, to Mrs Scott, relict of Mr Scott, late teacher of the Academy, Musselburgh.

—. At Edmonton, Capt. Charles Malcolm of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley, daughter of the late C. Pasley, Esq.

—. Dr James Gordon, Physician, Old Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Ritchie, youngest daughter of Mr James Ritchie, Pottertown.

—. Mr James Spalding, advocate in Aberdeen, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr Samuel Read.

BIRTHS.

April 28. At Paris, the Queen of Holland, a son. Respecting the baptism of this infant, the following pompous notice is an-

nour-

nounced in the Moniteur, of date Paris, June 8. "The Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire having yesterday gone to the palace of her Majesty the Queen of Holland, there declared, that the will of his Majesty the Emperor and King was, that the Prince born to their Majesties the King and Queen of Holland, on the 28th of April last, should receive the name of Charles-Louis Napoleon; of which a formal deed was drawn up, in presence of the Emperor's mother, the Queen of Holland, the Grand Duchess of Berg, &c."

June 18. At Gunsgreen, Mrs Robertson of Prenderguest, a son.

19. At London, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.

20. At Redbourne, Lincolnshire, the Lady of Lord William Beauclerk, a son.

21. Mrs Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Nairne, a son.

26. At ditto, the Lady of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, a son.

—. At Belmont Castle, the Lady of Sir George Prevost, Captain of his Majesty's ship Saracen, a daughter.

July 2. At Dunmichen House, Mrs Soper Dempster, of Skibo, a daughter.

3. Mrs Hamilton of Fairholm, a daughter.

8. At Glasgow, Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

9. At Darnhall, the Hon. Mrs Oliphant Murray, a son.

9. At Gilston House, Fifeshire, the Lady of Major General Moncrieff, a daughter.

4. At Barrogill Castle, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

4. At London, the Lady of Major General the Hon. Alexander Hope, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bryce, wife of Mr James Bryce, surgeon, a daughter.

13. At Lee, Mrs Lockhart, a son, who died next day.

16. At Inveresk, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Inglis, a still-born son.

DEATHS.

Lately, in the East Indies, Mr Alexander Walker, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Seaflower, son of Mr Robert Walker, printer, Edinburgh.

Sept. 3. Mr George Simpson, First Lieutenant of the Fox frigate, and second son of the Rev. William Simpson, of Edinburgh. When gallantly leading a boarding party in a late enterprize at Batavia, he received a musket ball in the neck, and instantly expired. He was a young officer, of the highest promise.

Oct. 11. In the island of Linteen, in China, Dugald Campbell, Esq. fourth son of the late Dugald Campbell of Carradale, Esq.

22. In India, Mr David Fleming, surgeon on board his Majesty's ship Culloden.

March 24. At Demerary, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Goodintent, late resident Commissary at St Kitt's.

28. At Savannah-la-Mar, Jamaica, Capt. Wardlaw.

April. At Grand Bacolet, Granada, Mr William-Christie M'Vey.

May. At Montrose, Mr James Caird, confectioner.

24. At Stirling, Mr George Wingate, merchant.

Lately, at Dublin, Mrs Ford, wife of —— Ford, Esq. of the county of Down, and eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. William Brownlow. She went, in apparent good health, to the rout of Mrs Loftus Tottenham;—while seated at the card-table, she found herself suddenly indisposed, and being near her accouchement of her *twenty-first* child, considerable alarm was excited; but finding herself much recovered, she yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister the Countess of Powerscourt, and her son; but, before they arrived at her house, she was dead.

June 1. At Mauchline, Miss Jane Rouet, sister to the late Professor Rouet, Glasgow.

4. At Gluncullen, near Kilternan, in the county of Dublin, aged 109 years, three months, and seventeen days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed a perfect state of health until a few days of his death, was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair of Kilternan.

5. At Edin. Mr William Haig, baker, Potterrow.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr Edward Simpson, of the Hotel, Prince's Street, aged 47.

9. At ditto, Mr Thomas Dunlop, merchant there.

9. At ditto, Mrs Helen Allan, spouse of Mr William Forrest, land surveyor.

9. At Newhaven, Anna Mitchell, eldest daughter of Mr George Mitchell, Secretary to the Royal Bank.

9. Lillias Coats, wife of George Scott, Esq. of Boghall.

10. At Blairhall, Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of James Ranaldson Dickson, Esq. of Blairhall.

11. At Glasgow, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Hutchison, relict of Mr John Robertson, merchant, Glasgow.

12. At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Hon. Andrew Forbes of Brux, Captain in the Royal Manx regiment of foot, and brother of Lord Forbes.

June

June —. At Clifton, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late William Earl of Inchiquin, and Anne Countess of Orkney, in her 80th year.

—. Vice Admiral Sir James Kempthorne.

—. At Calderbank, Jane, youngest daughter of George Monro, of Calderbank, Esq.

—. At Lancefield, near Glasgow, Mr James Inglis, hat manufacturer.

7. At Skerry, John Mackay Esq. Capt. of the Volunteer Company in the parish of Tongue.

7. At Bristol, Mrs Laidlaw, wife of William Laidlaw, Esq. of Allantown, writer in Dumfries.

8. At Belhaven, Mrs Marion Hepburn, relict of William Sandilands, Esq. of Barnyhill.

9. At Rock Villa, near Glasgow, Robert Graeme, Esq. Sheriff-substitute of Lanarkshire, much and justly regretted.

9. At Ochiltree, John M'Gregor, in the 92d year of his age, being the oldest man in that parish.

10. At Kilmarnock, Miss Janet Paterson.

10. At Peebles, Mrs Katherine Brunton, wife of William Brunton, surveyor of taxes there.

13. At Anstruther Easter, Mr James Ballantyne, Land-surveyor of the Custom-house there.

—. At Corrybrough, James M'Queen, third son of Donald M'Queen, of Corrybrough.

14. At Ayr, Mr James Gray.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charlotte Wood, wife of Rollo Gillespie, Esq. and daughter of the deceased John Wood, Esq late Governor of the isle of Man.

17. At ditto, aged 90 years, Mr John M'Intyre, for many years a teacher of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, a worthy man, much regretted by his numerous acquaintances.

17. At ditto, Miss Helen Ferguson.

18. At Irongray, John Wauch, labourer, aged 83; and, about 12 hours afterwards, Mary Stott, his wife, aged 82. They had been married upwards of sixty years.

19. At London, Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S. aged 71, only surviving son of the late Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes, and many years hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Thomson, wife of Mr George Irving, one of the Masters of the High School, aged twenty-six; and on the 24th, John Irving, her infant child, nine days old.

21. At ditto, Mrs Christian Scott, widow of the deceased Alexander Leith of Freefield, Esq.

24. At ditto, Mr Alex. Michie, accountant.

25. At Ardblair, Ross-shire, Mrs Mackenzie, widow of John Mackenzie, Esq of Letterew.

26. At Glasgow, Robert Dunlop, Esq merchant.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Fullarton, youngest daughter of the deceased Gen. Fullarton, of Skeldon, and spouse of Mr James Dalrymple, merchant in Edinburgh.

27. At Whitehouse, aged 90, Mrs Farquharson, of Balfour.

27. At Dunchattan, Mrs Mary Moore, relict of the late George Macintosh, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

27. At Edinburgh, in her 20th year, Miss Janet Gardner, eldest daughter of Mr James Gardner, apothecary, George Street.

28. Near Edinburgh, Mr B Lund, merchant in Elie, late of the city of York.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Joseph Johnston, minister of Innerleithen.

28. At ditto, Colonel Ross of Balsarroch, late Lieut. Colonel of the 14th Regt. of foot.

28. At ditto, George, son of John Reid, Esq. Advocate, aged 15 months.

28. Mr Peter Ray, farmer at Mains of Condie, in consequence of a fall from his horse in returning from Crieff fair.

28. At Laurencekirk, the Right Rev. Jonathan Watson, a deservedly respected and much lamented Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, having been a modest and worthy man, a sincere and faithful friend, an exemplary pastor, and a respectable divine.

30. At Pitscandly house, John Farquhar, Esq. of Pitscandly.

30. At Parson's Green, William Simpson, Esq. Cashier to the Royal Bank of Scotland.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Walker, senior minister of Canongate.

30. At ditto, Miss Margaret Auchinleck, daughter of the late James Auchinleck, Esq. of Woodcockdale.

—. At Bath, Colonel Lambert, formerly of the East India Company's service, Bengal.

—. At Greenwich, aged 76, Lieutenant General William Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.

July 1. At Ayr, Charles M'Miken Buchan, Esq. of Killantringan, whose private virtues, and respectability of character, make him most sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and relations.

2. At Kingsbarns, in the 64th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Arnot, D.D. minister of that parish, Professor of Divinity in St Mary's College, and Rector of the University of St Andrew's.

July

July 2. At Dowrie, near Crieff, Mr Archibald Sorley, merchant, Glasgow.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Sally Burn, aged 17, second daughter of Mr George Burn, Netherwood.

2. At Leith, Mrs Ann Gordon, relict of Mr James Ritchie, shipmaster.

3. At London, in the 74th year of his age, of an apoplectic fit, Thomas Coles, Esq. one of the Pages of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and 38 years Steward to the late John Duke of Roxburgh.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr William Peacock, tobacconist.

5. At Cammethan House, James Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill.

6. At Morningside, Mr David Deuchar, seal engraver, Edinburgh.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Young, Solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

6. Dr John Corbet, of Mount Vaccine, physician in Falkirk.

7. At Edinburgh, Alexander Grant, Esq. writer to the signet.

9. At manse of Glammis, Miss Margaret Lyon, aged 15; and, on the 10th, Miss Jane P. Lyon, aged five, daughters of the Rev. James Lyon.

11. At Edinburgh, Miss Catharine Hall, Baxter's Place.

12. At Bolishan, in Angus, aged 19, Andrew, son of Mr James Scott, farmer in Fingask, Fife.

12. At Kennet, much regretted, Alex. Bruce, Esq. of Kennet.

13. At Longcroft, Berwickshire, Mr Charles Simpson, farmer.

14. At Richmond in Surrey, aged 70, Sir John Day, late Advocate General of Bengal.

14. At Bradley, Staffordshire, aged 80, John Wilkinson, Esq. the great iron-master, and the first that brought that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present state of perfection.

14. At Friock, Miss Elizabeth Ogilvy.

15. At Bower's well near Perth, aged 39, Thomas Hay Marshall Esq. of Glenalmond, and late Provost of Perth.

The following tribute to his memory is communicated in a letter from Perth, of date July 19.—"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the sorrow and regret universally produced in this place by the death of our late chief Magistrate, Mr Marshall of Glenalmond. His funeral, which was very a singular one, took place this afternoon. His remains were brought from his late residence, Bower's Well Lodge, near Kinnoul, in a hearse drawn by six horses, attended by his near relatives, together with his Grace the Duke of Atholl, Sir Alex. Muir M'Kenzie, Colonel Murray of Lintrose, Provost Caw, and a few other friends. They were met at the east end of the bridge by the rest of the company invited on the occasion, comprehending, besides a number of the neighbouring gentry, the greater part of the respectable inhabitants of the place. The Magistrates, attended by the proper officers, preceded the hearse, and a party of the Dunkeld and Stormont volunteers, who are now here on permanent duty, lined the streets. The crowd which attended was immense; men, women, and children, every one vied with another in pushing forward to witness the closing scene; they all seemed to have an interest in what was going forward, and anxious to bid their last adieu to one whom they had justly considered as their friend and benefactor. But the circumstance which above all others, will convey the best idea of the *public feeling* on this occasion is, that, without any orders to that effect, or the most distant hint from his friends that it would be agreeable, every warehouse and shop in the public streets, throughout the whole town, was shut during the funeral; this was an unprecedented mark of respect, and added peculiar solemnity to the scene.

"As a *Magistrate*, his memory will long live in the hearts of his townsmen. Without the slightest disparagement to his colleagues in the Magistracy and Council, it may be remarked, that it is impossible to turn the eye to any quarter in this town, or its environs, without some remarkable remembrance of *Provost Marshall* coming in view. He had a particular pleasure in planning out, and a particular energy and vigour in executing, whatever appeared to him as calculated to ornament, improve, or be in any respect beneficial to his native city. Schemes which, from obstacles of various kinds, would have appeared impracticable to most men, his prudence, exertion, and perseverance speedily effected. As a *private gentleman*, he was no less respected and beloved—affable, courteous, and pleasing in his manners, he was a barbarian indeed who could be at enmity with him. To say more in the way of eulogium on his character, either in public or private life, is very unnecessary—a stranger, who had never before heard of him, could appreciate it more justly, by witnessing the unaffected griefs which every countenance expressed among the thousands who attended him to his grave, than any feeble impression of it our pen can convey.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
"I shall not look upon his like again."

A subscription has been opened at Perth, to raise a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Provost Marshall. The paper

was

was opened by a subscription of 100 guineas from the public revenue of the city—Numbers among the lower classes are anxious to be allowed to subscribe their mite—a satisfaction which, we dare say, will not be denied them.

July 15. At Clackmannan, Mrs Frances Hay, relict of John Edmonstone, Esq. of Cambuswallace.

15. At Ladrishbeg, aged 81, Mrs Ewing, relict of Alex. Ewing, of Nether Balloch, Dumbartonshire.

16. At Aberdeen, Mrs Mortimer, wife of Mr Wm. Mortimer merchant.

17. At Leith, Mr Alex. Crichton, late coachmaker in Edinburgh.

17. At Paisley, Mr Matthew Montgomerie, aged 82.

18. At Prestonkirk, the Rev. Daniel Macqueen, forty years minister of that parish, esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

19. At Edin. in his 87th year, John Bland, Esq. some time one of the Lessees, and many years treasurer of the Edinburgh Theatre. He was uncle to Mrs Jordan, and had been a Cornet of Dragoons, and a Barrister, in his youth, but his predilection for the stage made him forsake every other profession.

21. At Harrowgate, Alex. Strachan, Esq. of Tarry, in Forfarshire.

20. At Edinburgh, in his 50th year, Henry Wm. Tytler, M.D. the translator of Callimachus.

20. At Ayr, James, son of Wm. Cowan Esq. banker.

At Kilkenny, Lieut.-Gen. Eyre Power Trench, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty.

At Corke, Lieut. Pratt, of the 5th regiment.—He was handing his father, who had come from Kinsale to see him, out of the transport, when his foot slipped, and he fell overboard, and rose no more. He was a fine young man, equally distinguished for his humanity and bravery.

At Oxford, the Rev. — Owen, one of the chaplains of Christ Church College. He shot himself with a horse pistol. He was a young man of an excellent character, and in easy circumstances, and no cause can be assigned for the rash act.

At ——, Capt. Campbell, formerly of the 52d Highlanders. He was supposed to be the last surviving officer who fought with the immortal Wolfe.

On the passage from Lymington to Yarmouth, Mr Rogers, banker, at Newport; by the imprudence of a man in getting up the mast, to release the haulyards, the boat was upset, and Mr Rogers unfortunately drowned.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
July 4.	243	3½ ⅝ pr.	70 ¼
11.	——	3½ ⅝ —	68½ 69
18.	243 ½	2½ 3	68½ ¾
25.	——	2½ 3	68½ ¾

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
July 4.	74	86	38	44	34	42	52	58
11.	78	84	38	45	38	43	53	58
18.	70	84	42	48	40	44	60	64
25	70	83	41	47	40	44	58	60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

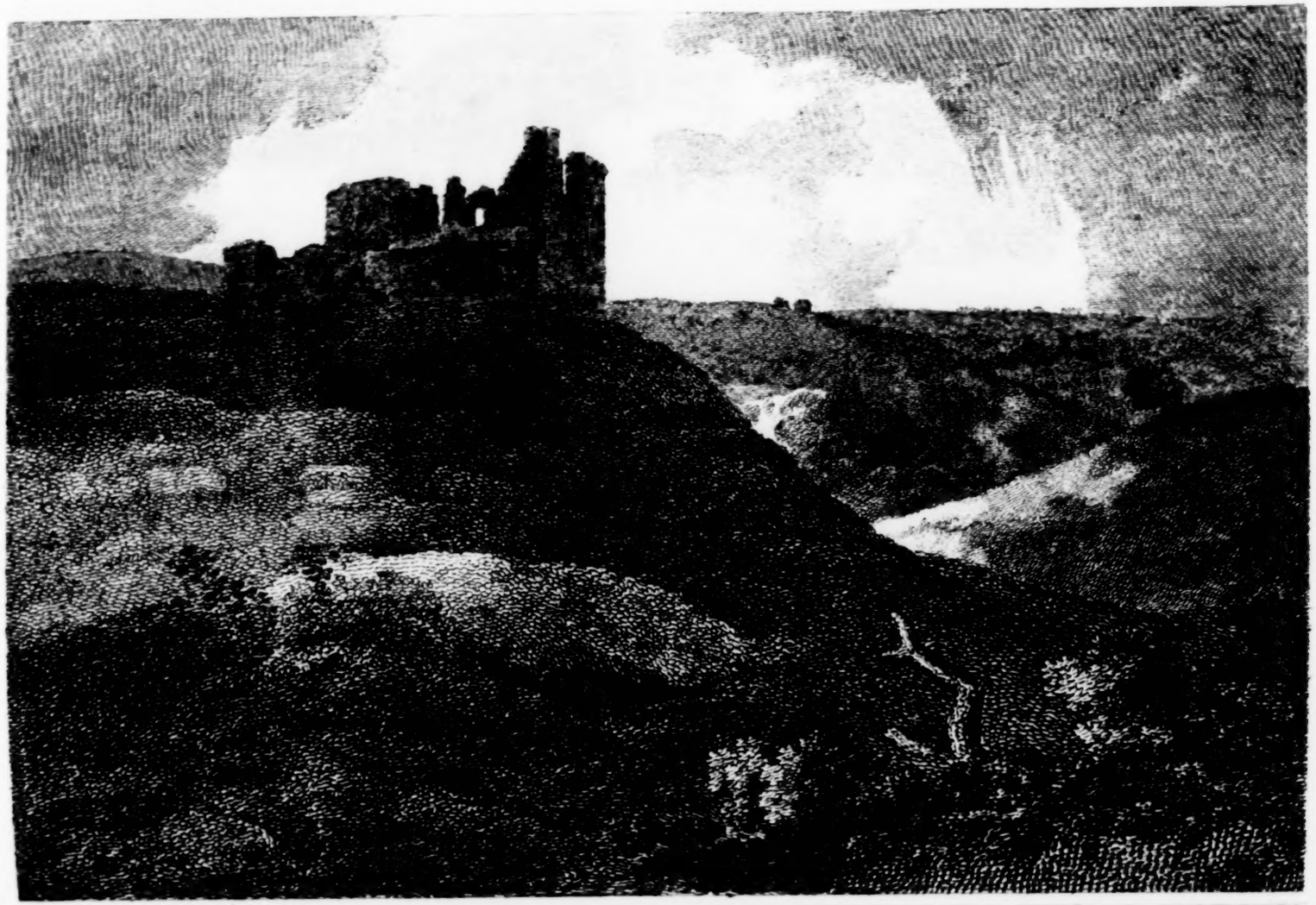
1808.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
July 1.	34	45	41	46	35	41	29	37
8.	36	47	39	44	34	39	30	37
15.	37	45	40	46	34	41	29	36
22.	35	44	40	46	35	40	29	37
29.	35	44	40	45	34	39	28	36

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
June 5.	250	28 27½	65	18 —
12.	271	28 27½	40	18 —
19.	269	28 27½	70	18 —
26.	180	28 27½	45	18 —

Errata in our last.

P. 421. col. 1. l. 25. *for* Marcomannie *read* Marcomannic.
P. 441. col. 2. l. 9. *for* wild *read* mild.



CRICHTON CASTLE.